CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1830. [NO. 691.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

☞A Baptist Camp Meeting will commence in this county, on the 9th of the ensuing month, at Cedar Creek Meeting House, nine miles South East of Fayetteville.

August 26, 1830. 2w.

FAYETTEVILLE Water Works.

THE Superintendent finds that the efficiency and usefulness of the Water Works are greatly impaired by a constant waste of the water, not only during the day, but also during the night, by persons who have no regard for the interests of the proprietors, or the convenience of their neighbors. He therefore earnestly requests all persons who have hydrants on their premises, to see that there be no further waste. Those who do not think proper to attend to this reasonable request, are hereby notified, that the rules of the Company, and the terms of their Licenses, will hereafter be strictly enforced against them. To ensure which,

A Reward of Five Dollars

will be paid for sufficient evidence of a habitual waste of the water by any person. This course is rendered absolutely necessary by circumstances of hourly occurrence.

E. J. HALE, Superintendent.

August 26, 1830.

AUCTION SALES.

A handsome and well assorted stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, BOOTEES & SHOES of various qualities and new fashions, selected expressly for this market.—Also,

Misses and boys' Shoes and Bootees, Negro Shoes, &c.

Will be sold at Auction by the Subscriber on Thursday, the 9th of September next, at the Store at present occupied by Mr. Daniel Sutherland, Hay street. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

HENRY W. AYER, Auctioneer.

August 26, 1830. 90 3w.

Brigade Orders.

FAYETTEVILLE, AUGUST 12th, 1830.

THE 4th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will parade by Regiments, for Review and Inspection, as follows:

The 33d Regiment, (Col. Gillis,) at Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 12th October next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The 34th, (Col. McNeill,) at McLean's Mills, on Thursday the 14th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 44th, (Col. Dowd,) at Moore Court House, on Saturday the 16th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 52d, (Col. Underwood,) at Sampson Court House, on Monday the 25th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 41st, (Col. Jones,) at Bladen Court House, on Wednesday the 27th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The 85th, (Col. Powell,) at Columbus C. House, on Friday, the 29th October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Henry W. Ayer, commanding.

CHAS. B. JONES, AID.

Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance.

A FEW copies of these celebrated Sermons have been presented by a gentleman to the Fayetteville Temperance Society, and are left at the Observer Office for sale or to be loaned to persons desirous of reading them.

August 19, 1830.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

The author of the following morceau, is very anxious to have it printed and bound up with the Spelling Book, that his children may see what a great man their father was. This not being in our power, we do what we can to gratify him, by spreading his Speech in our columns. It may be well to inform the reader that Mr. Thomas Prevatt, Sen. was a candidate for the House of Commons at the late election.

To the free men of Robeson County
Fellow Citazens

The time is fast approaching—when you will be Called Upon—to Exercise That high Degree of honour —which wars Confurd on you The 18 Day of December 1776—and Draws your attention In The first Section—of The State Constitution—That The Legislative athority—Shall be vested In two Distinct Branches—Both Depending On The people—to wit—a Sinet—and house of Commons—Gentlemen—I Now Comforward as a Candidate in The Commons—to fill the place of one of your representatives—in our Next Insueing General assembly—Should I be So Fortunate—as to gain your Sufferages—it will be My Earnest intention to Support your———Constitutional rights—as fair as my tallants Extends

But Gentlemen The motion of time—Does move the Clime——and From 1715—to 1771—our Standard rule wars by a Caurcus—or Under a Kingdom or a Kingly Athority—Then our lands Belong to The King of Ingland——and we a paying whatever taxes or rents he pleasd Every year——and in 1774—when we tuck The State Oath and Combind together—to never pay That ruff tax no more to Governer tryon nor no Officer—by nor under him—we Then Came up to 1776—where we laid Down our Federal Constitution or form of Goverment and maid Each free man a part of it and it wars Calld The Federal Constitution Because we ware all Combind together in Confederation and That Bound with an oath to gain the victory—or loose our lives—So we all marchd on together—on The Bosses of The Federal Constitution—with General Washington Before us—and behind us—with his protecting Eye Over us—So that our Enemies wars forst to till The nues—or in fact gave ground and not only gave ground—But met us at parries 1783 and Then and There Did help alter our Name—and inlarge it—That is to Say—in the principal of The Federal Constitution on our march from 1776 to 1782—Did incorag our Enemies to agree to meet us at parres 1783 and Then and There Did Sign our name and Called it or Called us a free and independant people and it must be on the principal of our Republic principales—So now our Republican Rules is vested in our Votes for if we want any Thing Done—our Votas on our Choice—is The way to Get it Done So now our Names is altered from our Federal tithes—to a free and Independant republican people Now according to our Republican Rules—Vote freely—Vote your Own Votes—Vote as free men—Vote Republican like—try to mimmic—or mauk as near as you Can—in your Republican Freedom—your Beloved Erother fedderlis Only with This Differance—in The field he loded and fiered his own Gun—and now you Cum up and Vote your own Vote Republican Like—But Gentlemen——it appears That the peoples minds on party Spirit—is Running to Great lengths—and that on Dangerous Roades—to wit—The Subject Concerning our present administration—which of Corse Gentlemen—Must Draw a Split—in the minds of the Common welth——Gentlemen just take a vue of mr pinkney Speach—in South Carolina on This Subject—mr pinkney Sais—That They are both one principal—That he Should vote For Jackson—not by Choice—But for the Least Evil—mr Debury in North Carolina Sais That They are Both one principal—and School—he Voted for adams—but as Jackson wars The peoples Choice—he wars willing to Support his administration—as the peoples Choice—Gentlemen if we respect The opinion of The Elustrous Washington—The Founder of our Republic we Should Disgard party Spirit——altogether—and not Suffer it to Enter—into our Honest harts—much more our Elections For The power of the people Natular is as Strong—as the Decree of a King Ever wars—and why—because a King Can only Say a Thing Shall be So—and The people tuck an Oath 1774—That they would prove true Subjacts &c—and on these principals—They ware maid—a part of the Constitution and in the year 1776—our Constitution—or form of Government—wars laid Down—and Calld The Federal Constitution—But when we Entered This Constitution—on our Federal March—at Brandywine—youtoy Spring Brier Creek—and many other places two tedious to mention up to The Date 1782—our fair very generally wars Gentlemen—Gunpowder and Ball for Brakefast—and Bagnet and Blood For Dinner—and Rested our Bodies When we got the Chanch—in the Woods like the Brutes—But now—The Great Washing—with the Rest of our predecessors—Did not gave us the name of party—but altogether—a free and Independant Republican Government—So Free So Independant—Free from party Spirit That Note—at the Convention Began and held at the City of Newyork—on wednesday The 4 of march 1789—a mendment to The Constitution wars laid Down—Article The first Congress shall make no law respecting an Establishment of Religion—or prohabiting The free Exercise Thereof—or Abridging The Freedom—of Spach—or of The press—So That you See Gentlemen—That we are a free and a Independant people—and Shall be as long as we Cum up—and vote our own talant vote as free men—and Independant of any other mans opinon—and When we are on this Republican march—Every man Can Sit under his own figtree or vine—and none to make him affraid and Eat—and Drink—The luxary of The World &C—But in order to See Directly What grounds we are on—as true harted Republicans—we should always be——obliged to keep a Stady Eye—on—Generar Washington—with the Rest of Our predecessars—The State Constitution—and Constitution of the The United States—With the treaty of peace—The bounds of our limmats &C and when we consider on our federal Rights—we Can only Say—That it looks like a Rebelion—to Say any thing against The full voice—or General votes of The people—when you all Know—Gentlemen—That General Jackson is our president—and wars maid So by The full Voice of amaraca—and as long as he aids and Supports us—we ought to aid and Support him—and no longer—It would be very well—for The people to take Notice—of that part of the United States Constitution—where General Washington wars present Himself—Note the Revisd Law of North Carolina 7 --72—and part of the 73 pages—also the Transactions—That wars Confirmd at the City of Newyork on wednesday The 4 of march 1789 or so much Thereof—as wars Ratafide which Wars The ten first—articles—where you may See—That—The people ought to peacibly assemble together—and petition The Government For Redress of Grievances—The Rights of The people to keep and bair armes—Shall not be Infringed—and many Other Things—two tedious to mention—and in The treaty of peace—Between Amaraca—and Great Britton—Signed At parres—on the 3 of September 1783 That The Navigation of The River—Missassippa—from its Sorces to The Otian—Shall forever Remain—Free and Open—to The Subjects of Great Britton—and to the Citazens of The United States—and Further—According to our Federal Bonds—I frankly Hope That we and Each of us—Is willing to keep The Unity of the Spirit—and Bonds of peace—Not only as laid Down by our predecessors—but also as paul laid it Down—in his Rightings Ephesians 4 Chaptor and 3 Verse—as a Christain taught people Ought to Do—Always Remembering—That we are Not Under The Law—but Under grace—So I again Say—That we are not—Under The Federal Constitution—In The Same manner—as we wars 1776 to 1782—But insted of Under The Federal Constitution—from 1776 to 1782—we are Under The Federal Constitution—to Combind us together—In Remembrance of our Oaths 1774—to Shew Us—That we are all one man—in principal—and Ought to be—But if we wars—Their would be no Cause—for any Split or Devision—amongst The people—if They Could Se—That Justice and truth had Kissed Each other—and the Federal principals and Republican powers had maried together It would as the Scripture Sais—be Enough—or In other words Finished——Then we should all Be Full Blooded republicans—then we Should all be—Under that republican Goverment——Which was Confirmd and Giveen to us at parris 1783——I am Gentlemen yours &C T privatt Snr

The Scripture a Sufficient rule
Fair Better then tradition School
By Scripture you may plainly See
1 What God Commands Both you and me

the Constitution it wars formd
to rule our nation all around
and when we take the vital oath
2 We ought to keep our minds composd

At Brandaywine you all may See
What wars The Rules Then taken Their
at quabecks fort ware Signd to Death
3 at Brier Creek Cant be forgot

In order now to manage Shure
Keep up The oath of 74
to manage Right and do it quick
4 Keep up The Rules of 76

Our Federal Rules wars Rightly Done
Our Republican powers is Over Run
And we left worsted from Sea to Shore
5 Great one of all what Shall we Do

you follow peace with Every man
Keep the Constitution For your plan
and Washington will be with you
6 and all his predecessors two.

Thomas prevatt Senr

I am Gentlemen your most obedeant and
Sincear well wisher July 4th—1830
Thos prevatt Senr

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A list of Causes decided by the Supreme Court, at June term, 1830.

EQUITY CAUSES.

The Executors of C. L. Benzine and others *v.* Jesse Robenett and others, from Wilkes. Decree for Camplainants—and reference to the Clerk to ascertain the rents of the land mentioned in the pleadings.

Susanna Bryan, by her next friend *v.* John Sillers, Adm'r. &c. from Johnston. Interlocutory decree for Complainant.

William and Henry Doggett *v.* Benjamin Pope and others, from Halifax. Petition to amend the issues disallowed

Lewis Ellis *v.* William Ellis, from Edgecomb. Final decree ordering the Defendant to assign over the judgment obtained by him upon the bond, and directing the Defendant to pay into the office the difference between the mesne profits recovered by him of the Plaintiff and the recovery effected upon Horne's guaranty—and enjoining the Complainant from proceeding upon a bond of 424 79 to which Defendant was surety.

Georg. Carrington *v.* Herbert Simms, from Orange. Referred again to the Clerk.

Andrew Allison *v.* Robert Worke and others, from Iredell. Rule of reference enlarged.

James Reeves *v.* Adams and Blackwood, from Orange. Final decree as to the costs, that Defendant Blackwood recover his costs of Complainant.

William Arnett and others *v.* Zachariah Linney and S. R. White, from Iredell. Report filed and confirmed—Decree for Complainants, and Bill retained with liberty to the other legatees to make themselves Complainants by petition or otherwise, and for further account.

Thomas Compton and wife *v.* Culberson and Greer's Ex'rs. from Orange. Referred to the Clerk to take an account

William Johnson and wife *v.* William Person &c. from Franklin. Decree for Complainants.

James N. Smith *v.* David Dudley, from Jones. Bill dismissed.

William S. Blackledge and others *v.* Jordan Nelson and William Little, from Pitt. Interlocutory decree and reference to the Clerk.

James Hill *v.* James S. Jones's Ex'r. from Hertford. Decree for Complainant

Richard Newsom and others *v.* William Buffaloe, from Northampton. Decree for Complainant.

James H. Wood and others *v.* the President and Trustees of the University, from Northampton. Decree for Complainant. Ordered that the Defendants reconvey, the land mentioned in the pleadings.

David L. Ryan *v.* the Ex'rs. of John Beasly dec'd. from Bertie. Decree of the Court below reversed

David Woods *v.* William Hall and R. M'Kee, from Orange. Decree for Complainant—Injunction perpetuated.

Elijah Scott and wife *v.* William Duncan, from Craven. Decree for Complainant.

William Johnson *v.* the Trustees of the University, from Anson. Cause remanded.

John Maudre Adm'r. and others *v.* Richard Leigh and others, from Perquimans Decree below affirmed, with the costs of this court.

J. H. Stevelie *v.* J. Hall, Adm'r. of J. Paxton dec'd from Burke. Interlocutory decree and reference to the Clerk.

Jesse Lynch and others *v.* Thomas Reeves's Adm'r. and others, from Orange. Bill dismissed.

Isaac Cannon and others *v.* the Adm'r. of Charles Jenkins and Adm'r. of W. Roundtree, from Pitt. Bill dismissed.

William Keaton and wife *v.* Enoch Cobb and Wife, from Wayne. Decree for Complainant and reference to the Clerk.

Jesse Murphey and William Pope *v.* George P. Lovick, from Greene. Decree for Complainants.

J. A. Dawson et al *v.* G. W. Alston et al, from Halifax. Bill dismissed with costs.

Tredwell's Ex'rs. *v.* John Lanston, Adm'r. from Chowan. Decree for Complainant

Wilham Lee *v.* James Norcom, from Chowan. Decree for Complainant.

John H. Alley and others *v.* Richard Ledbetter jr. from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs.

Reuben Moore *v.* Jeremiah Hylten and Henry Chambliss, from Stokes. Bill dismissed with costs.

Burchett Lee and Wife *v.* Edwards & Lindsay from Johnston. Report filed and confirmed and decree for Complainant.

William M. Dameron and others *v.* Mary Gold and others, from Caswell. Ordered that certain issues be made up and submitted to a Jury of Caswell county.

Henry N. Jasper, Adm'r of Sarah M. Jasper *v.* James Maxwell, Ex'or &c. from Franklin. Decree for Complainant.

Rebecca Bailey and others *v.* Thos L. Shannonhouse Ex'or of Thomas Davis, dec'd. from Pasquotank. Decree of the Court below reversed, with costs in this Court; plea overruled and cause remanded for further proceedings.

Thomas Hains *v.* Josiah Cowls & E. Hough, from Surry. Bill dismissed with costs.

Thomas W. P. Poindexter *v.* Hauser & M. Cannon, from Surry. Bill dismissed with costs.

Josiah Crudup *v.* Reuben Carpenter from Wake. Injunction heretofore granted modified, so as to conform to the covenant between the parties.—But the complainant not concluded from hereafter proceeding against the Mill in case it proves to be a nuisance.

Reuben Carpenter *v.* Josiah Crudup, from Wake. Cross Bill. Bill dismissed with costs

COMMON LAW CAUSES.

Den on Demise of C. Burgess and others, *v.* Willis Wilson representative and others, appts. from Camden. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Dowdy *v.* Willis Gallop and others, from Currituck. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Den on Demise of George Blair *v.* Elisha P. Miller, appt. from Burke. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Morgan Hudspeth, appt. *v.* William B. Wilson, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Andrew Hoyle and others *v.* Leroy Stow, appt. from Lincoln. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Peters Clarke, appt. *v.* Henry Dupree, from Northampton. Judgment reversed.

Den on Demise of Ann Cloud, appt. *v.* James Webb and others, from Orange. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Justices of Cumberland to the use of State Bank, appt. *v.* the Adm'r of John Armstrong and others, from Cumberland. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Thomas W. Wilson, appt. *v.* T. B. Bledsoe, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

David Cobbs, Admr. &c. *v.* William Wellborn and Robert Walker, Ex'ors. from Guilford. Judgment reversed, and judgment of nonsuit.

Turner & Phillips, appts. *v.* Richard Peacock and others, from Orange. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of John Dunn and others, *v.* James Keeling, appt. from Orange. Judgment reversed, and new trial.

James Allison *v.* Jacob Hancock, from Orange. Judgment affirmed.

Etheldred J. Peebles, Ex'or &c. appt. *v.* Littlebury Mason, from Northampton. Judgment affirmed.

Amos Palmer & Co. appts. *v.* Elijah Clark, Sheriff &c. from Craven. Judgment affirmed.

The Chairman to the use of Nathan Smith, Ex'or. *v.* Levi Fagan and Josiah Flowers, Admrs. &c. from Washington. Judgment affirmed.

The Justices to the use of Anthony Armistead, appt. *v.* G. L. Stewart and others, from Washington. Judgment affirmed.

Mary Eure, appt. *v.* Elisha H. Eure, from Halifax. Judgment reversed, and new trial.

Isaac Pipkin and wife, appt. *v.* William & Jas. D. Wynns, from Hertford. Judgment reversed.

Robert M'Kee, appt. *v.* Thomas Hicks, from Caswell. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Sarah Reed & Martin Shuford, appt. *v.* Michael Shenck, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed.

Doe on demise of Hector McNeill, appt. *v.* John McNeill, from Cumberland. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Pemberton *v.* Roswell King, appt. from Montgomery. Judgment reversed.

Joseph Allen *v.* James Greenlee, appt. from Haywood. Judgment reversed and new trial.

Washington & Thomson *v.* Ransom Sanders clerk, &c. from Johnson. Judgment reversed and Rule discharged

Frilick & Helme *v.* Ransom Sanders, from Johnston. Judgment reversed and Rule discharged.

John Worthington *v.* Wm. Arnold, appt. from Randolph. Judgment affirmed.

State Bank *v.* John W. Littlejohn and others, appt. from Chowan. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Lewis Taylor, assignee, &c. *v.* Robert Harrison, adm'r &c. from Wake. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Wm. Mosby's Ex'r. appt. *v.* Nathan Chaffin, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

Governor to the use of the State Bank, appt. *v.* Allen Twitty and others, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

Sally Peterson, appt. *v.* George Williamson, from Caswell. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of McPherson & Lerry *v.* Fen & McKay, appt. from Camden. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

E. & M. Dunstan *v.* Benj. Hardy's Ex'r. appt. from Washington. Judgment affirmed.

The Chairman of Bertie County Court, appt. *v.* W. Watford's heirs & Joshua Outlaw's heirs, from Washington. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel King & James M. Morrison *v.* the Court. Petition dismissed.

James Irwin and others *v.* John Sloan, Sheriff, appt. from Mecklenburg. Judgment reversed and judgment in favor of Wallace.

Th. L Chowan, surviving partner, &c. *v.* Wm. Davidson, appt. from Rowan. Judgment affirmed.

Newbern Bank *v.* Th. Sparrow & David Reid, appt. from Craven. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Peter Arrington *v.* Joel Sledge, appt. from Franklin. Judgment affirmed.

Joseph Graham *v.* Wm. Reid, from Lincoln. Judgment affirmed.

Justices of Currituck, &c, appt. *v.* Dennis Dozier's Adm'r. from Currituck. Judgment affirmed.

John Bell *v.* Robt. R. Johnson's Adm'r. appt. from Warren. Judgment affirmed.

John Doe on demise of James Seawell *v.* Roe & Hugh McLaurin & Bank of Cape Fear, appts. from Cumberland. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Governor to the use of the surviving Adm'r. of Philip McRae, appt. *v.* Josiah Evans, from Cumberland. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Ann Hoskins, Adm'r. of Richard Miller *v.* Charles G. Miller, from New Hanover. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Josan Smith *v.* Roe & John T Grady and others, appt. from Duplin. Judgment affirmed.

Mary Choat, Ex'rx. appt. *v.* John Wright, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Hemphill and others *v.* James Hemphill & Moses Whitesides and Wife, from Burke. Judgment affirmed.

Governor to the use of the State Bank *v.* Edward Griffin and others, appt. from Martin. Judgment affirmed.

STATE CAUSES.

State *v.* Neill Crawford and others, from Robeson. Judgment affirmed.

State *v.* Willis Alexander, appt. from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

State *v.* James Nulls, appt. from Duplin. Judgment affirmed.

State *v.* John Dourden, from Johnston. Judgment reversed and judgment for the State.

State *v* Elijah W. Kimbrough, appt. from Wake. Judgment affirmed, and judgment for the State.

State *v.* Pleasant Ellington, from Franklin. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo.*

State *v.* negro Moses, appt. from Craven. Judgment affirmed, and judgment for the State.

On Fear.—The passion of fear sometimes shews itself upon the slightest occasion, and in persons the most unlikely to entertain such a guest. A French author relates a whimsical instance of this kind: Charles Gustavus of Sweden was besieging Prague, when a boor of most extraordinary visage desired admittance to his tent, and being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the King, to devour a whole hog, weighing 200 weight, in his presence. The old Gen. Koningsmarc, who stood by the King's side, and who soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his royal master, that the peasant should be burnt as a Sorcerer. 'Sir,' said the fellow, irritated at the remark, 'if your Majesty will but make that old gentleman take off his sword and his spurs, I will eat him before your face before I begin the pig.' Gen. Koningsmarc (who had, at the head of a body of Swedes performed wonders against the Austrians, and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age,) could not stand this proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most hideous preternatural expansion of the frightful peasant's jaws. Without uttering a word the veteran suddenly turned round, ran out of the court, and thought himself unsafe till he arrived at his quarters, where he remained twenty-four hours, locked up, securely, before he had got rid of the panic which had so severely affected him.—*Raleigh Register.*

Unacceptable gratitude.—Capt. ——— (we spare his name,) was walking last Wednesday in company with the Marquis of Angleasea, down Piccadilly, when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar, with a most reverential military salute.—"God bless your honor! (said the man whose accent betrayed him to be Irish,) and long life to you."—"How do you know me?" said the captain. "Is it how do I know your honor; (responded Pat,) good right sure I have, to know the man who spared my life in battle." The captain highly gratified at this tribute to his valor in such hearing, slid half a crown into his hand, and asked him when?—"God bless your honor, and long life to you (said the grateful veteran) sure it was at New Orleans, when seeing your honor run away as hard as your legs could carry you from the Yankees, I followed your lead, and ran after you out of the way; whereby, under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I never will forgat it to you."—*London Paper.*

Crops in the central section of Georgia.—The wheat, rye and oats, are more abundan than ever before known. From six bushels and a half of seed wheat, sowed in Jasper, 148½ bushels were gathered!—*Corn.* Whole fields are so injured by the drought, that they will not average a barrel to the acre, some not a bushel: half a crop is as much as can be expected.—*Cotton.* The cold weather in May and June injured it so much, that it is not more than three-fourths of a stand: This is much stinted, and the squares are dropping off constantly. We need not anticipate more than two-thirds of a crop at most, if more than half.

The above opinion is formed by a gentleman who has travelled extensively in the middle counties.—*Georgia Journal.*

U. S. SENATE.

The term for which one third of the present members of the U. S. Senate were elected, expires the 4th of March next, viz:

Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire.
Calvin Willey of Connecticut.
Dudley Chase of Vermont.
Nathan Sanford of New York.
William Marks of Pennsylvania.
Ezek. F. Chambers of Maryland.
James Iredell of North Carolina.
Wm. Smith of South Carolina.
George M. Troup of Georgia.
John Rowan of Kentucky.
Jacob Burnet of Ohio.
Josiah S. Johnson of Louisiana.
William Hendricks of Indiana.
Elias K. Kane of Illinois.
John McKinley of Alabama.
David Barton of St. Louis.

Naval Reminiscence.—About a year previous to the declaration of war against Great Britain, the English frigate Macedonian arrived at Norfolk, where her commander Capt. Carden, and his officers, were treated with the hospitality for which the citizens of that city are distinguished. The frigate United States was then lying there, under the command of Commodore Decatur, between whom and Capt. Carden the customary civilities passed. At a dinner given to Capt. Carden, on board the United States, the comparative merits of the two vessels became the theme of remark, in which Capt. Carden maintained with some warmth the superiority of his own new and beautiful ship. Decatur, with great delicacy, replied that he should sincerely regret the contingency which would place them in an attidude of mutual hostility, and waved the subject. Little did the gallant Captain of the Macedonian then dream that the short space of a year and a half would prove to his mortification the fallacy of his opinion: but so it was. After the return of the Macedonian to England, and the subsequent declaration of war, she sailed to join the squadron on our coast, and after touching at one of the Western Islands, a vessel was descried, which not answering the signals of the day was known to be either a French or an American frigate. The greatest enthusiasm pervaded the whole ship, and Capt. Carden exultingly exclaimed to one of his officers "If she be a French frigate we will give her 25 minutes—if a Yankee we will take her in 20 minutes." The engagement commenced, but the Macedonian having the wind, was enabled to choose her own distance, in consequence of which the United States could not bring her to close action, until the lapse of more than an hour. * * * * * When the British flag was lowered, the frigate was hailed from the United States. "What ship is that?" The answer came back, "His Britanic Majesty's frigate Macedonian, John S. Carden, commander;" on hearing which, Decatur, in a hurried manner, and with a quivering voice, produced by a momentary gush of feeling, directed the officer with a trumpet to ask if Carden was well. He was answered in the affirmative, and in a few minutes Captain Carden was on the deck of the United States, looking anxiously around for the person of his old friend Decatur. The Commodore being dressed in a short roundabout, with an old tarpaulin hat, and his face disguised, and blackened with powder and smoke, it was not until he advanced towards Captain Carden with his hand extended, that the Captain could distinguish him among the multitude of discolored visages that surrounded him. He there learned the capture of the Guerriere and the Frolic, and subsequently remarked to a friend that though he was pained to hear of the tarnished reputation of his Sovereign's flag, he could not but feel an inward satisfaction that his was not the first name upon the sad catalogue. After a tedious detention of several months at New London as a prisoner of war, the gallant officer returned to England, was honorably acquitted of all blame by a Court of Inquiry, and died in about a year afterwards.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Dr. James Wilson, in a paper upon "Affections of the Heart," read some weeks since before the Royal College of Physicians, indulged in the following sweet strain in speaking of an infant's sleep:—So motionless is its slumber, that in watching it, we tremble and become impatient for some stir or sound that may assure us of its life; yet is the fancy of the little sleeper busy and every artery and every pulse of its frame engaged in the work of growth and secretion, though his breath would not stir the smallest insect that sported on his lip—though his pulse would not lift the flower leaf of which he dreamed from his bosom;—yet following this emblem of tranquility into after life, we see him exposed to every climate—contending with every obstacle—agitated by every passion; and under these various circumstances how different is the power and degree of the heart's action, which has not only to beat, but to "beat time," through every moment of a long and troubled life."

Doctor Lathrop.—Dr. Lathrop was a man of genuine piety, but much opposed to the noisy zeal that seeketh 'to be known of men.' A young divine, who was much given to enthusiastic cant one day said to him, 'Do you suppose you have any real religion?'—'None to *speak* of,' was the reply.

Of all our infirmities, vanity is the dearest to us; a man will starve his other vices to keep that alive.—*Tom Brown.*

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

FOREIGN.

Late from England—There is a rumour in town that the ship Olive and Elizabeth, whose arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 17th inst., we noticed yesterday, has brought private intelligence to several individuals here of an improvement upon bread stuffs in the English market. The Captain of the O. and E. reports that there were fifty vessels ready to sail, but he brought no papers, no lists, nor any particulars. There was great excitement in the flour market soon after the eastern mail reached here yesterday, and it is believed that upwards of seven thousand barrels were brought up by different brokers; some of it at an advance of from 12 to 25 per cent.; in consequence of which the holders became alarmed, and many of them declined further sales. It will be recollected that the Olive and Elizabeth is several days later than any previous arrival, and might have brought news for the six days interval, both commercially and politically important. A Boston paper very properly reprobates the negligence of the master of this vessel in bringing no intelligence for the *public*.—*N. Y. American.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Baltimore, August 23.

The fast sailing ship Herald, Capt. Graham, came up yesterday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th July.

We learn verbally from Captain G. that the weather had been wet and unfavorable for the growing harvest, for some days previous to his sailing, and that he experienced the same kind of weather for ten days after he left Liverpool. American Flour in bond was worth from 31s. to 32s. at Liverpool on the evening of the 10th July.

The Cotton market, it will be seen, continued to improve.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Journal, under date of July 8, seven o'clock, P. M. writes as follows:—

"A change of Ministry is contemplated as a thing of course, and reports are abroad of his Majesty's predilection for the party with which Lord Holland usually acts. Mr. Huskisson's party have issued, in the form of a pamphlet, a violent philippic against the premier, but it is doubtful if the Canningites could form an efficient administration among themselves."

In opposition to this rumor, however, the London Times has the following paragraph:

The King and the Ministry.—We relate facts coolly, and are no partisans except of the general welfare of the empire. But the King's name "is a tower of strength," and it is proper, if there be firmness and consistency in his Majesty—of which we have no doubt—that all parties should know what they have to expect. The King on receiving the Ministry, spoke, there is reason to believe, words to this effect: "I am glad to see you, both collectively and individually: I have approved, and do approve of your measures; and you have had, and shall continue to have, my confidence and support."

A letter from Constantinople states that the exchange of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded with the United States of North America, took place on the 30th May.

A dreadful fire took place at Constantinople on the 30th May, which destroyed nearly 400 houses.

The French hospital of Sidi Ferruch received before the 24th ult. 523 wounded and 75 fever cases.

The dissolution of Parliament was expected to take place on the 14th, but would not to be prolonged, in any event, beyond the 19th July. The funeral of George IV. was to take place on the 15th. The Coronation of William IV. is to take place in October next.

The new King had pardoned *thirty-seven* convicts in Newgate prison, who were under sentence of death.

In the British House of Commons, on the 6th July, a long and interesting debate occurred on a motion made by Mr. Grant to appoint a Regency. It was finally negatived by a vote of 93 to 247. The proceedings of Parliament appear to be of a local character exclusively.

London, July 9.—evening.

The French papers of Wednesday, (July 6) contain the detailed accounts of the operations of the French Army up to the 28th June inclusive, and a telegraphic despatch from Sidi Ferruch, dated the 30th, giving an account of operations on the 29th. These accounts contain no allusion to the loss of a convoy mentioned yesterday; but, apparently to quiet the uneasiness respecting the communications of the Army, a despatch of Bourmont's, dated as far back as the 22d, is published by the Moniteur, which mentions that a very good road had been opened by General Valaze, avoiding steep declivities, and almost equal to those of Europe. In another dispatch which contains the somewhat unusual description of an attack *intended* to be made on the 29th, (which attack appears by the telegraphic despatch to have been successfully made,) Bourmont informs us that the division of Loverde was disposed in echellon on the line of communication between the Army and Sidi Ferruch. The dispatch of Duperre shows that the fleet can scarcely continue in the bay.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 9.

There has been an extensive demand for American Cotton during the week, and an advance has been realised of ¼d per lb. generally, particularly in the middling and low qualities. The inquiry for Brazils has also been good, and prices have improved ¼d per lb. The sales amount to 26,020 bags, viz: 200 Sea Island Georgia, 13d a 17d; 11,150 Upland do 6¼d a 7½d; 3,090 Mobile and Alabama, 6 3-8d a 7¾d; 4,840 New Orleans, 6¾d, a 8d; &c. Import 32,549 bags. About 5,000 bags American and 1,500 Pernams have been taken on speculation.

Capture of Algiers.—The morning papers contain a report, of the truth of which there seems to be some doubt, of the capture of Algiers. The following is the statement, upon the correctness of which the fact depends:—

Capt Beecher, in the brig Industry, arrived at New-Haven on Saturday, in 13 days from St. Bartholomews. He states that a Swedish ship had arrived there in a short passage from Gibralter, with the following important news, viz:—Algiers was taken by the French on the 4th of July, by assault. The loss of the French in killed was 3500—Algerines, 5000. The Dey retreated to the interior. The French were repulsed on the first attack. Capt. B. says that this intelligence is but 38 days from Gibralter.

The Journal of Commerce says, that the principal argument against the truth of this account is the shortness of the passage from Gibralter to St. Barts (25 days,) which the Swedish Ship must have had, in order to bring the entire passage from Gibralter to New Haven within 38 days. Shorter passages are very often made, but in more northern latitudes at least, the winds of late have been westerly, and Swedish ships are not remarkable for fast sailing. To which it may be added, that the Frances, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from Bordeaux on the 11th July, at which time nothing of a decisive character was known as to the success of the French expedition against Algiers, except that 20,000 more troops were sent for. On the other hand it should be observed, that the date of the event corresponds with what might have been anticipated from the position of the French army on the 26th June, and their manifest determination to move directly forward towards the city. All their cavalry, provisions, and heavy ordnance had arrived; they were already within five miles of Algiers; and according to a communication of June 25th from Admiral Duperre to the Prefect of Toulon, they expected to establish themselves the next day under Fort Emperor, which is only a mile from the city. Either this was not done, however, or the despatch of the 26th was written in the morning.—*N. Y. American.*

FALL OF ALGIERS CONFIRMED!

Later from England.—The Boston Courier of yesterday states that the Pallas frigate, Captain Fitzclarence, 32 days from Portsmouth, arrived at Halifax 17th inst. bringing papers of that place to July 12.

Portsmouth, (Eng.) July 11.—By a steamboat from Havre, we learn that Algiers surrendered to the French army on the 5th inst. It was reported that the Dey had been killed. The city surrendered at discretion, without firing a gun. Twelve men-of-war were taken in the harbor, and the crews of the two French brigs were found alive.

A general Naval and Military promotion will take place on the 21st instant.

The West India Trade.—The St. John Courier of the 7th inst. contains the following paragraph:

We are informed that letters have been received from the agents for the Province, in which they admit the probability that the West India ports may be opened to American vessels, and that as a protection to the North American colonies, the duties now imposed by 6 George 4, cap. 114, upon articles of foreign growth and manufacture, would be increased, to enable these colonies to compete with the Americans upon fairer terms than in the year 1825. Representations have also been made to Government by the West India Committee, against the high duties levied in some of the North American colonies upon the products of the West Indies.

It appears also, a disposition prevails, to admit foreign Corn of all kinds, manufactured, into the North American colonies, duty free.

Washington—The United Service Journal for July, in an article on the condition, past and present, of the Royal Navy, complains of the easy promotion of certain beardless striplings, while the "venerable warrior who has borne the burden and heat of the day, is left far behind." As an illustration of his remarks he then alludes to the immortal Washington:

"Washington served under Admiral Vernon at the attack on Porto Bello, where he distinguished himself so much in the battle that the Admiral sent for him afterwards, and finding by his conversation that he was far above his station in life, recommended him strongly to the Admiralty. Washington had a warm heart; he named his seat in after days 'Mount Vernon', but further of the recommended 'this deponent saith not.' How little was it thought that the then neglected tar would in a few years strip England of the brightest jewel in her imperial diadem!"

We are somewhat surprised that the editor of the British Naval and Military Journal should have fallen into the egregious error of supposing that the Washington who served in the British Navy under Admiral Vernon, was the late General Washington, the father of his country.

Nat. Int.

THE YOUNGER PITT.

"You have seen Pitt, you say!"

"Yes; and, in the first and only instance, shortly previous to his death. I was in the Court of Exchequer, as he passed through it to join the other ministers and judges in the Exchequer Chamber, whence they were to proceed to the ancient ceremony of pricking for sheriffs. The appearance of national affairs was then most gloomy, and the public mind greatly disturbed. A crowd had assembled for the purpose of beholding him, and it was with difficulty that the officers in attendance could preserve a passage for the Premier. He entered alone, hat in hand: but no sooner were his ears assailed with the cries of disapprobation, which broke forth from the mob, on his appearance, than, with somewhat of an air of defiance and scorn, he placed it on his head, and firmly regarding those who on either side of him manifested their displeasure, calmly and slowly pursued his way. His face I thought singularly inexpressive of the high talent he possessed—not like his great father's. At times, and only at times, a few and not deeply marked lines between the eye-brows, gave sign, and, if considered, strong and effective sign, of powerful genius and deep reflection. Haughtiness appeared to me the prevalent character of his features, mingled with the spirit of 'high resolve,' of firmness and endurance. In proceeding through St. James' Park to his office in Downing street one day on foot, he was recognized by the crowd, which had from some other cause been attracted thither, and he was accompanied with all the honors of mobility to the place of his destination; but vain were the efforts of popular fury and clamour to arouse his indignation. He went upon his way unmoved; and gradually the noise subsided, until, as he reached his house, there was sufficient silence to enable him to be heard; there, bowing to the populace with ironical courtesy and respect, he 'begged leave to return them his thanks for the honor of the public escort which they had condescended to afford him.'

"His late Majesty having asked him if he had never thought of marriage; 'I have never yet had time, Sire,' was the characteristic and laconic reply of the Minister.

"The minute attention Mr. Pitt bestowed on every subject that demanded it, and the force of his memory, was particularly exemplified at the time that a tax was proposed to be levied on watches, or on the materials of which they were composed. A deputation of persons most eminent in the trade waited upon the Minister to remonstrate with him on the subject; and Mr. Miles Brockhanck, of Cowper's Court, Cornhill, has been heard to say, that after they had explained, as distinctly as it was possible, the various and complex parts of the mechanism of a watch, with the operations necessary to complete the works, the Minister replied to them in observing in detail on every point of their statement, and evincing a knowledge of the minutiæ of their art, which perfectly astonished every one present.

"At the age of 24 Mr. Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Such an appointment had never taken place before, nor is it probable one so wonderfully qualified at such an age will ever be found again. The son of a statesman who had united more popular veneration with more brilliancy of genius, and parliamentary eloquence, with grandeur of mind and heart, than our history elsewhere affords, he had early exhibited the inheritance of these mighty and over-ruling gifts. Unrivalled quickness of apprehension, clearness of distinction and method, rectitude of judgment and of language, directed from fancy to all those objects which employed his father's mind as a statesman and patriot; and all these set to work by the purest ambition, unmixed with the least foil of worldly advantage or selfish gain, introduced him in 1780, as soon as he was of age, into parliament, with every prejudice in his favor, and every eye and ear upon him. Such a weight of expectation would have sunk any other mind. On him it imposed a slow pause—it was the silence that precedes the burst of thunder and lightning. From that day his future command of the house became already fixed.—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Sentence of John Francis Knapp.—This wretched young man received his sentence at Salem on Saturday. At 9 A. M. he was placed at the bar. The crowd was as great as at any former time of the trial. He remained throughout the solemn ceremony as unconcerned and immovable as ever. When asked by Judge Putnam, if he had ought to say why sentence of death should not now be pronounced upon him, he replied, with great firmness and energy—"I have only to say, that I am innocent of the charge: and I now declare to the world, that I shall die innocent of the crime for which I am to suffer." Judge Putnam then proceeded to pronounce the dreadful sentence of the law on the prisoner. The time of his execution will be fixed by the Executive and Council of the State.

The trials of Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. and Geo Crowninshield, are postponed to the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court, which will sit in Salem on the 9th of November next.

Savannah, August 24.

New Cotton.—A bale of new Cotton of prime quality, being the first received this season was brought to town yesterday by Col. S. Williams, of Bulloch County. Eleven and a half cents was offered for it. A sample may be seen at our News-Room.—The first new Cotton last year, was received on the 8th of September.

A load of prime Cotton, we perceive, was brought to Augusta on the 19th from the plantation of the Rev. Joshua Key of Burke County.

We are credibly informed that a few days ago, a young man descended, with the aid of a rope, from the summit of the Natural Bridge to its base—distance 220 feet. The adventure cost him a week's confinement to his room.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Another Revolutionary worthy has been struck from the roll of existence. Col. Marinus Willett died in New York on Monday last, at the advanced age of upwards of 90 years.

U. S. Branch Bank.—We perceive it stated in the Albany Argus, that a branch of the U. S. Bank is to be established in this village. Such has been the current rumour here; but we are yet unapprised of any decision having been made on the subject; the probability, however, is that we are to have a branch soon.—*Utica Observer.*

The tortoise of which we made mention two months ago, as being at the New England Museum, has recently produced two more eggs. It has taken no sustenance whatever for 2 1-2 months, and yet is "as lively as a cricket."—*Boston Trav.*

A gentleman from Mansfield Conn. informs us that it is computed that at least four tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season; and that the silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns, this year, has amounted to 24,000 dollars, all of which has found a ready sale.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—The Bel-Air (Md.) Citizen gives an action of this kind, which was tried in the Hartford County Court at its last sitting in that place. This action, says the Citizen, was brought by Miss Ann Wade against Mr. Charles R Cockey, in the year 1827, in Baltimore County Court and removed, at the instance of the defendant, to this county. It came up for trial on Tuesday, and occupied the court until a late hour at night, when the case was submitted to the Jury. On Wednesday morning that body returned a verdict of $3,300 damages for the plaintiff.

A Prince of Bourbon imagined himself to be dead, and refused to eat. To prevent his dying of starvation, ten persons were introduced to him in the character of illustrious dead like himself, and they invited him, after some conversation respecting the world of shades, to dine with another distinguished but deceased person, Marshal Turenne. The Prince accepted this polite invitation, and made a hearty dinner. Every day whilst this fancy prevailed, it was necessary to invite him to the table of some ghost of rank and reputation; yet, in the other common affairs of life, the Prince was not incapacitated from attending to his own interests.

Conolly's Indications of Insanity.

It was perhaps ordained by Providence, to hinder us from tyrannizing over one another, that no individual should be of such importance as to cause by his retirement or death any chasm in the world.—*Johnson.*

As thrashing separates the corn from the chaff, so does affliction purify virtue.

Burton.

Memoirs, or Character of Col WM. DRAYTON, *member of Congress from Charleston District.*

Born and bred in South Carolina; after a good classical education he studied law under some of the ablest men, in the times of Judge Grimke and J. Julius Pringle. He at an early age came forward as a promising attorney and counsellor at law, and was engaged in most of the important and critical cases in the different circuits where his talents were conspicuous, and attracted general attention and gave much satisfaction to his constituents and the public in general. During the late war with England and the Indian nation, William Drayton received the commission of Lieut. Colonel (unsolicited) from President Madison, and immediately joined the army, under the command of General Jackson, where he distinguished himself as an active, gallant and enterprising officer and soldier in the field. He was strongly recommended by the "*Hero of New Orleans*" in 1816 and 1817 to the attention of President Monroe as a fit and proper person for the office of Secretary of War. Col. Drayton as a practical man, of the strictest integrity and high sense of honor, is surpassed by none. Mr. Monroe's cabinet being formed previous to General Jackson's recommendation reaching Washington, William Drayton returned to Charleston, where he remained a short time as a private citizen, and admired by all parties. The extension of the jurisdiction of the city court demanded an able, independent, and judicious Judge; Mr. Drayton was elected with a salary of four thousand dollars per annum: which office he filled with great dignity and satisfaction to a numerous population. The people of Charleston, and District, being in want of an able active and intelligent statesman, requested Col. Drayton to allow them to propose, or offer his name for Congress; although there were then two popular men before the public. Col. D. was elected by a large majority, and has since distinguished himself as an able supporter of State Rights and the interests of South Carolina. On the Tariff, and all important matters before Congress, his views are clear, plain and comprehensive; against all encroachments on the Constitution or the established laws of the Union, he is decidedly opposed, and his opinions of the disbursements of the public money, for internal improvements, and particularly in sectional parts of the Union, are as judicious and clear as any man in Congress. Being a true patriot, an able and independent and valuable citizen, he is opposed to party strife or aspirants, and has only in view the prosperity, happiness and liberty of his country.

Creek Indians.—It will be seen by the following letter to the Editors, that the Creek Indians, as a Nation, positively refuse to negotiate for an exchange of lands with the U. States, with a view to emigration beyond the Mississippi:—*Nat. Int.*

FORT MITCHELL, ALABAMA, AUG. 16.

Dear Sirs: As considerable excitement exists at present, relative to the contemplated removal of the Indians from their lands, to others, West of the Mississippi River, I have been induced to send you the following:

Agreeably to the request of their Agent, Col. John Crowell, a large number of Chiefs and inferior Indians of the Creek Nation, assembled in Council on the 2nd inst. at the usual place, Wetumkee, about sixteen miles from the Agency.

On the third day of the session, the Agent was invited into the Square, for the purpose of fulfilling what instructions he might have. The principal items embraced therein, were, to ascertain the disposition of the Indians to treat with the General Government for an exchange of lands; what number would emigrate, provided no treaty could be effected; and lastly, the determination that the annuity should be proportionably divided between those who have or will emigrate, and those who refuse to do so. The Agent also enforced upon their minds the impossibility of the Executive to prevent the State of Alabama extending her jurisdiction over the Nation.

A *positive* refusal was given to enter into any treaty; and also to accept the annuity on the terms alluded to. Nothing occurred at the Council to increase the belief, yet from circumstances daily arising, no doubt exists, that between three and four thousand will be willing to remove the ensuing Fall or Spring. I must here allude to the very animated manner in which the Council was addressed by two conspicuous Indians who, after referring to the benefit that would result from emigration, expressed their determination to avail themselves of it.

From a residence of more than two years in the Creek Nation, and possessing considerable knowledge of the country allotted to the Creeks West of the Mississippi River, I am a decided advocate for emigration. The Indians cannot remain subjected to the laws of Alabama; added to which, is the ill effect from a rapid encroachment of the whites on their limits. Should a party be removed the ensuing Fall or Spring, the Agency will be transferred; as from the opposition manifested against the passage of the Indian appropriation bill, it is doubtful whether a future one will be granted for their aid; it is matter of regret that the Indians should not avail themselves of the opportunity offered.

Though we may differ on the subject of emigration, (alluding to the Creeks only,) still I assure you that the opinion expressed, is the result of a firm conviction.

Juvenile Magnanimity.—A lad recently called before the police court, Boston, for throwing a stone which struck a little girl in the eye—the respectability of the parties excited considerable interest, and drew many persons to hear the examination. The boy was bound to appear at the Municipal Court, and Mr. M. was engaged as his council. Soon after the examination, another boy, about 12 years of age, called upon the Counsellor aforesaid, and asked, 'Sir are you engaged to defend ——?" "Yes I am; why do you ask?" To which the little fellow replied, with honesty worthy of his immortal grandfather, "because sir, I threw the stone, and cannot suffer a comrade to be punished for a crime of my own commission?" "Well done—you are a fine boy; what is your name?" "My name is ——," "Well, said the counsellor, admiring the noble heartedness of the lad, "will you tell the county Attorney that you committed the act?" "Yes sir," said he, and immediately went to Mr. Austin's office for that purpose. The friends of the injured girl, on learning these particulars, declined taking any further steps in the premises.—*Commentator.*

There are few points in natural philosophy more remarkable than the infinite diversity in the human figure and countenance. There are, at this moment, 800,000,000 of human beings in existence, and no two alike, and yet all substantially the same. An extended view of this astonishing variety, is obtained from the consideration, that since the creation of the world there have passed away more than a million times the number now in being, and that no two of them, or of any now in life, were alike. And we have reason to believe, that of the endless myriads of those which have preceded us, or those who now exist, and who will follow us, each and every one had a distinguishing mark, either in voice, feature, figure, or a certain something not to be gauged or measured, and perhaps scarcely to be described.

Elegant Amusement.—Among other sports at the *Olympic Alley*, in Columbia, South Carolina, we notice the following proposal:

"To give a PIG to the man who can catch him by the tail, and throw him over his shoulder—not less than four men to try.

"N. B. The Pig's tail to be well SOAP'D!!!"

This will be superb sport, no doubt, to all the parties concerned, except the pig.

Cotton.—A sale was made this morning of a small lot of the old crop, as follows:

19 Bales prime, at 11¼.
5 " inferior, 9¾.

Of the three loads of New Crop brought to this market, it is reported that two have been sold at 12½ cents.—*Augusta Courier.*

We are informed, (says the Greenville Mountaineer) that a Cotton Factory owned by Hill & Clark, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. situated on Tyger River, Spartanburg District. The Notes, Books and Machinery were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated from $30 to $40,000.

Among the Passengers in the Potomac from Washington on Saturday afternoon, were Wm. T. Barry, Esq. Post Master General, and Maj. Lee, Second Auditor of the Treasury. They proceeded on in the Potomac yesterday morning to Richmond. The object of Mr. Barry's trip, we understand, is to determine the expediency of transporting the Mail between Richmond and Norfolk, by steam, which would certainly be a great improvement, and might be effected, we should think, at a saving of expense.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Use of the Stomach Pump.—On Friday a coloured man belonging to the receiving ship United States, obtained two ounces of laudanum, in the village of Brooklyn. The apothecary saw him swallow it immediately after, and called assistance. Every means at hand were used to preserve his life, such as bleeding, bathing &c. but the effects of the poison could not be arrested. He was then taken to the Navy Yard, where the Surgeons applied the Stomach Pump, and the fellow is now in a fair way of recovery. He is an aged negro, and is said to have been prompted to the act by the unrequited love he bore a young female of his own complexion.

N. Y. Gaz.

Kentucky Elections.—The following is from the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle of August 17:

"*Election Returns*—The returns received remove all doubt in relation to the political character of the next Legislature of Kentucky. There will be a majority of from *two* to *four* in the Senate, and from ten to *fourteen* in the House of Representatives, in favor of HENRY CLAY and the American System."

The Baltimore Gazette, of Monday last says—"The steam boat Charles Carroll of Carrollton of the Citizens' Canal Line, landed, we understand, at Light street wharf, last evening, from 1200 to 1500 persons, on their return from Camp Meeting, held in Talbot county."

Doctor Absalom Thompson, of Talbot co. Maryland, has communicated to the Easton papers, the case of a boy ten or eleven years old, who became delirious, and died in convulsions, from eating water-melon seed.

Rowland Stephenson, the fugitive London banker, is now living in great splendour, near Bristol, Pa. He keeps many servants and hunting horses, and is building a new house. Lloyd, his clerk who came with him to Savannah, resides with him, as does Thomas Horner, the founder of the Collosseum in London, to build which Stephenson furnished much money.

A little girl having been told that the name of the first man was Adam, was asked what was the name of the first woman? She paused a moment and then answered, "Why Mrs. Adam, I suppose."

FROM THE TROY BUDGET, AUG. 20.

Bug in the Ear.—On Monday evening last a young lad, grandson of Mr. Abraham Price, Inn-keeper of this city, having laid down and fallen asleep in the bar-room, suddenly awoke in excessive agony, from peculiarly painful sensations in the ear. The customary methods of relief, such as filling the ear with spirits, stimulating oil, &c. were resorted to, without effect. The anguish which the boy appeared to endure continually increased, until fears were entertained that he would become distracted.

Dr. Brown was called upon for medical aid, and he, by examination, ascertained that a black bug, apparently very large, had penetrated the external opening of the ear till he had reached the tympanum. It seemed as if he filled up the cavity so completely that the fluids poured into the ear could not pass him, or that by his exertions he had wedged himself in so closely that he was unable to get back. Attempts were made to extract him with common forceps, and also with a small scoop, but without success. On the slightest touch the animal would move, which caused excessive torture. At length with a very pointed forceps, he was with some difficulty drawn out. He measured 5-8 of an inch in length, and in circumference was about the size of a writing quill.

A parsimonious man.—The man who is *little* in *little* things is a sharp and severe master; it is but in matters of small moment that he is known to his servants—and what need they care for his generosity in gold when he is hard in silver? He who is cautious about bits of wood eloquent in the art of bargaining about brooms—severe in exacting his penny-worth of toil from those he employs, is to all intents and purposes a parsimonious man, let him gild his name with public bequests as brightly as he pleases. It is by his daily conduct and habitual expenses that his character for generosity or parsimony must be estimated. There may be other reasons for putting one's name into benevolent subscriptions, but nature speaks out in private; and he who is truly generous will feel for the lowly, and be ready to aid the distressed and the deserving, though unseen of others. The man who is readier with a sermon than with a sixpence to the mendicant at his gate—who is so pious himself that he is afraid of encouraging profligacy by giving alms to beggars of suspicious morality—who stints his table lest excess of creature-comforts should beget pride and lasciviousness in his household, and is austere and harsh to his dependants, lest by mildness he might make them forget they are servants - may be a very respectable sort of person, and of good repute to the world; yet he is but an indifferent Christian, let his attendance at church or a meeting house be as punctual as it may.

Family Library, Art. "Bacon."

The Sunday Mail.—The first number of a newspaper under the above title, has just made its appearance in New York. It is published every Sunday Morning, by Henry Crampton & Co. and *professes* to be devoted to the *moral* and intellectual improvement of its readers.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1830.

ELECTION RETURNS.

...coln.—Col. Daniel Hoke, S.; without opposi...
...Bartlett Shipp, and Andrew H. Loretz, C.—
...ff, Thomas Ward.
...therford.—Dr. John McEntire, S.; Robert Mc...
...and James M. Webb, C. Sheriff, Wm. Carson.
...combe.—James Gudger, S.; William Orr, and
...Weaver, C. Sheriff, Nathaniel Harrison.
...son.—William Walton, S. without oppostion.
...ge Blair and William Jackson, C. William D.
...e, Sheriff. Poll: Commons—Blair 215, Jack...
...2, William Byrum 107. Sheriff—Rascoe 391,
...er 93.
...on of Edenton.—Samuel T. Sawyer. Poll:
...er 56, Haughton 26.
...de.—Wm. Selby, S.; Th. S. Singleton and
...e Jarvis C.
...ke.—John Ray, S. James Horton and James
...way, C. Sheriff, John C. Gambill.
...e Counties of Brunswick, Haywood, Macon,
...ell and Washington, remain to be heard from.

Lightning.—On Monday night last, a ...ll house in the heart of our town was ...k by lightning, and considerably dam...d: but fortunately no fire was communi...ed to the building.

New Line of Stages, &c.—We are per...tted to make the following extract from ...tter to a gentleman in this town from his ...end in Newbern:

"You request me to give you some information res...ting the Line of Steam Boats expected to be es...lished between Elizabeth City and this place. In ...ly I can say, that ——— one of our most wealthy ...zens, has just returned from New York, and on his ...urn had an interview with the Directors of a Balti...re Steam Boat Company, who informed him that ...y had two new and elegant Steam Boats, with ...erful engines, which they are endeavouring to ...ke arrangements to run in our waters They de...n to run a line of stages from Norfolk to Elizabeth ...y, along the bank of the Canal, the distance about ...miles,—to run the Steam Boats twice a week be...een Elizabeth and Newbern, and a Line of Stages ...ce a week from Newbern to Fayetteville. They ...e already procured horses and stages to run be...een Norfolk and Elizabeth. There are gentlemen ...Norfolk or Elizabeth that have agreed to take one ...lf of the Line of Stages to Fayetteville, and they ...e authorised ——— to get some gentleman in ...ewbern to take the other half—they calculate that ...ere will be wanted for this Line, six stages and for...horses, to cost $6,000—and the one half of this ...ne is the only obstacle to their putting the thing ...to immediate operation. These Directors further ...y, that they will obligate themselves to take a pas...nger from Fayetteville, and place him in Norfolk, ...e day earlier, and at several dollars less expense, ...n he can go by the Stage Line (Thompson's Line, ...believe) from Fayetteville. This Line besides, ...ould have many other advantages, which time and ...aper will not admit of my naming now."

Kentucky.—We are still in doubt as to the ...esult of the election in this State. Both par...ies continue to claim the victory:—The Jack...on papers affirming that they have a majori...y in both branches, amounting, by the high...st estimate that we have seen, to *eleven;* and ...e Clay papers asserting, with equal perti...acity, that *they* have a majority of about *...enty five* in the two houses. In this state ...f contradiction and uncertainty we shall pro...bly be obliged to remain until the election ...f a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. ...Rowan, which, as it will take place at the en...suing session of the Legislature, is the cir...cumstance that has given so much importance ...to the late election. The same remark ap...plies to the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Il...linois and Indiana. The parties in the Sen...ate, it will be remembered, are nearly equal...ly divided.

West India Trade.—We are sorry to as...certain, from the following paragraph, the falsity of the reports recently circulated of the opening of the West India ports.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

The Hoax Exposed.—The editor of the St. Andrew's Herald, in reference to the recent report of the opening of the West India ports to our trade, uses the following language:

"On Friday last, a report from St. John's was industriously circulated in town, that the committee of correspondence of the Council and House of Assembly had received a communication from the Colonial Agents in London, stating that the West India Ports would be open to the American Flag on the 1st September next, and further that the duties on the Timber from these Colonies were to be equalized with those on Baltic timber, amounting on the whole, in substance, that the Colonies were to be abandoned. Had the report been more qualified, it might have had the effect of damping the spirits of the inhabitants, but it was so outrageous, that its extravagance and absurdity destroyed its effect.—We here repeat what we stated in the Herald of the 27th ult. "Private letters have been received from a gentleman holding an official station under the British Government in the United States, stating that the writer had received *positive* information that the West India Trade Question is now *settled*, and that the PORTS WILL NOT BE OPENED TO THE AMERICANS!"

The original rumor here alluded to was doubtless set afloat to influence the approaching elections in Maine.

The Storm.—The Newbern Spectator contains a letter from Beaufort, in this State, giving an account of the late Storm in that town and vicinity. Besides the injury to houses and salt works, two wrecks were on the beach, one the ship William Henry, from New York bound to Charleston. Her valuable cargo was almost totally lost. The other, the schr. Eo, from St. Thomas bound to Alexandria.

The mate of the schr. Morse of Beaufort, had arrived at that place, being the only survivor of the crew. She was from New York bound to Washington, N. C. and foundered at sea on the 17th ult.

The Newbern Spectator says that their town was never healthier—they cannot hear of a case of sickness.

Census.—Hillsborough, in this State, contains 923 inhabitants,—490 whites, 412 slaves, and 21 free colored persons.

Tarborough contains 565 inhabitants.

Norfolk, Va. has a population of 9816, of whom 5151 are whites, 3757 slaves, and 928 free persons of color.

Nashville, Tenn. 3554 whites, 1808 slaves, and 204 free persons of color,—total 5566.

Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, contains—whites, 6057—free colored, 1209—slaves, 1175.—Total 8441.

Lexington, in Kentucky, has a population of 6,687 souls. Among these there are 1,292 male, and 808 female slaves.

South Carolina appears to be in great commotion on the subjects of Nullification, Convention, and Disunion. The approach of the election, which will take place on the 2d Monday of next month, has produced public meetings, speeches, and dinners, all tending to increase the excitement. For our own part, we have no doubt that a Convention will be authorized at the next Session of the Legislature; but we have no idea that such a body will have the boldness, or folly perhaps we should call it, to pass a Nullifying decree, which it could not carry into effect. It will all end in smoke.

Among the late public meetings, was a Dinner to Mr. McDuffie, who was toasted as follows:

5. Our distinguished Guest—As a Statesman, we admire him; as a friend, we honor him. For the interests of his constituents, he has nobly sacrificed his own personal aggrandizement. In struggling for the violated rights of his oppressed Country, he has thrown himself into the breach—We have resolved to fall with him, or triumph in a glorious cause.

After the rapturous applause with which this toast was received, had subsided, Mr. McDuffie rose and addressed the company in a speech that occupied two hours and a half in the delivery. This speech was amongst the most felicitous displays that we have ever heard from an orator. It was distinguished throughout by clearness of statement, and force of argument, and frequently attained the highest grade of impassioned eloquence. We are kindly promised a full report of it for publication, but in the mean time we present a meagre abstract of the opinions expressed by Mr. McDuffie. He exposed fully the extent of our grievances from Federal legislation, and expressed his belief that there was not the slightest hope of relief from the General Government—that he was in favor of a Convention; believing that the State Legislature had no power to act, and that the solemn declaration of the Convention that the acts of 1824 and 1828, were null and void, would be such an authoritative interpretaton of the Constitution, as a South Carolina jury would certainly regard, in preference to the interpretation of an interested majority in Congress. That the idea of war and bloodshed, as proceeding from the Convention, was utterly absurd—a mere device of those who were opposed to the interests of the State—originating with the Yankee party in Charleston, to alarm the people and induce them to submit.—Mr. McDuffie concluded by offering the following sentiment:

Union among ourselves—The one thing needful to restore South Carolina to her rights; and to preserve the Union of all the States.

The Edgefield Carolinian says of this dinner,—

"It will be seen by the sentiments offered at our Dinner to Mr. McDuffie, that great unanimity prevails in this vicinity as to our enormous wrongs from the General Government, and little diversity of opinion as to the mode and measure of redress. Some of the toasts are rather too bellicose for our tastes, and we apprehend that they may be employed by our adversaries to give some color to their imputation that civil war is contemplated by the advocates of Convention, as a necessary consequence of the exercise of the reserved powers of the State. Such is not, however, the opinion of the advocates of Convention. For ourselves, we should be almost willing to make the bargain of Beatrice with Benedict, to eat all that are killed in these wars. There will be much ink shed but no blood shed—much of "the carte and tierce of forensic digladiation" but no lunges of the sword. The Court house will be the field of battle, and the verdict of a jury the only victory. That actual war should ensue appears to us too preposterous to be entertained for a moment by a sane mind that honestly exercises its powers. The General Government will have nothing to fight about and nobody to fight with. Insane as Federal Legislation is, Congress has not yet the 'mid-summer madness" to declare war against a sovereign State because some of its juries find for the Defendants on Custom-house Bonds: and if they did, their chivalrous legions deputed against us, would find no opposers in battle array, and after having paid our peaceful citizens war prices for provisions, they would return to their stations, with the same glory as a King of France, celebrated in an old baliad, who marched up the hill with twenty thousand men, and then marched down again."

Extract of a letter from Pendleton District, S. C.

"We had a barbacue on the 17th of August attended by about 500 persons. All the candidates for the Legislature were for Convention. Col. F. K. Huger was very eloquent. After all the candidates had spoken, Warren R. Davis addressed the meeting, and rivitted their attention for an hour and a half; and I never was more pleased, not excepting Hamilton's address at Walterborough. He was bold and eloquent, and recommended a Convention, and that the Convention should declare the Tariff null and void. I hope his speech will be published."

The Rev. Mr. Norment, of Scotland Neck, N. C. has accepted the charge of the church in Hillsborough, N. C.—*Philadelphia Rec.*

[We are authorised by Rev. Mr. Norment to say, that the above is incorrect,—that he is officiating in the Church at Hillsborough only during his visit to that place and the absence, for the benefit of his health, of the Rector.]—*Editor Observer.*

Wilmington, August 25.

Further particulars of the Storm.—The damage sustained by the rice planters is greater than was at first apprehended, owing to the washing off of the farina and hurting the grain in the milky state. The planters below the town, have suffered more severely, than those above, in consequence of the saltness of the water. The proprietors of the salt works, have all suffered more or less; but one of them, Mr. Richard Saunders, is peculiarly unfortunate, having lost all his works, his Barns, and out houses, and his crop of corn &c. Mr. Saunders was one of the sufferers by the late fire in our town; although, by some oversight his name was not mentioned; and his misfortunes are calculated to excite much sympathy.

Wreck off the Frying Pan Shoals.—Brig Katharine, Capt. Mayo, from Havanna bound to New York, laden with 600 Boxes Sugar and about $12000 Dollars in Specie stored in the run, under the boxes, wrecked off the Frying Pan Shoals, during the late storm. Her masts were cut away, about ten miles from shore and her anchors let go to hold on until the fury of the storm abated, in order to keep her off the shore and to enable the crew to save their lives. The crew were saved with the exception of one, who was drowned by the upsetting of the long boat. The Captain and rest of the crew, meeting the Brig New Hanover, bound for New York, took passage in her. The pilots were continually in search of the Brig to the 21st instant, when she was discovered, floating, even with the water, near the place where she is supposed to have been left by the crew. A few pounds of Sugar and two chain cables were saved. The sea was still rough and nothing could be effected.—*Recorder.*

Election of Sheriff.—A novel incident occurred last week at the County Court of Halifax, which perhaps is worthy of being recorded as it may hereafter be referred to as a precedent. The late Act of Assembly prescribing the mode of electing sheriffs, directs that the person receiving the highest number of votes for that office, shall give sufficient bonds and qualify within the two first days of the County Court immediately succeeding the election, a majority of the magistrates being present—and, in case of failure or inability, the magistrates are forthwith to proceed to the election of another person. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, a majority of the magistrates did not attend at Halifax on the two first days; on Wednesday, a majority appeared on the bench, and it being suggested that they could not then legaliy receive the bonds, an inquest was held and the *doctors* called upon for their opinion—as usual they disagreed, some members of the bar arguing that the sheriff elect was officially defunct, in consequence of the "contract" not being completed on the two first days of the week, and that the magistrates must go into an election to supply the vacancy—others contended that it was merely a case of suspended animation, that the magistrates were not restricted to the two first days to receive the bonds, and that by going into an election they would establish a precedent which might hereafter be used to defeat the choice of the people. After considerable debate, in which, as was correctly observed by one of the magistrates, much was said and but little to the purpose, the question was put by the Chairman—Shall we go into an election for sheriff? which was decided in the negative—yeas 4, nays 31.—The sheriff elect then tendered his bonds, they were accepted and he was permitted to qualify.—*Tarboro' Free Press.*

A most atrocious deed!—Some vile incendiary, in the night of the 17th inst. set fire to a Barn in Person County, the property of Judge *Cameron* of this city, containing a thousand bushels of Wheat, and a number of Farming Utensils, the whole of which, were entirely consumed; and had not a northeastly wind fortunately prevailed, the rest of the Plantation buildings would have been also destroyed. Though suspicion may probably fix this daring outrage on some one, it can scarcely be expected that legal proof will ever establish the fact; it would be well for the community if it could. —*Ral. Reg.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Bible Cause in Chatham County, N. C.

At a meeting held at Pittsboro', the 7th of August, for the purpose of supplying the County of Chatham with the Holy Scriptures—after an appropriate Sermon delivered by the *Rev. P. Dowd*, from Hebrews 13th chap. and 16th verse, the *Rev. A. M'Iver* was called to the Chair, and *Thomas M. C. Prince*, Esq. appointed Secretary pro tem.

A Constitution was read and unanimously adopted, and a Society formed, called the Chatham County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

The Rev. A. M'Iver was appointed President the ensuing year, and Messrs. M Waddell, W. Lea and G. Womack, Vice Presidents, and Joseph Small, Secretary.

After the organization of the Society, a resolution was formed and unanimously adopted, to supply within three months, every destitute Family in the County with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed for the purpose of employing an Agent to raise funds and distribute Bibles.

Resolved, That the Society have a called meeting the 1st Saturday in October next, and its first annual Meeting the 1st Saturday in August, 1831.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Register and Star.

By order,

JOSEPH SMALL, Sec'y.

Hydrophobia.—A melancholy death recently occurred at Charlottsville, Va., from hydrophobia. On the 7th of June last, a Mr. Wren was bitten in two places on the foot by a strange dog. "Both wounds were much lacerated, and one of them penetrated through the tendons, on the upper surface of the foot, to the bone. He felt no uneasiness about his situation, not supposing the dog to be mad. The wounds continued to heal regularly, and in a short time were perfectly well. On the 15th instant, more than two months after the wounds were received, he felt an uneasiness in the foot, which gradually extended up the leg until it reached the body. He then had pain in the back, lower part of the abdomen, and some soreness about the throat. These symptoms continuing, with little variation, were ascribed by himself and friends to rheumatism, or cold brought on by a recent exposure to a shower of rain. By family prescription, he was bled, and took a dose of oil. The bleeding relieved his pains, and he supposed himself nearly well, until on the evening of the 17th instant, while attempting to swallow some water, he was immediately seized with spasms. He then, for the first time, became fully aware of his awful condition, and applied for medical aid. The spasms continued to increase rapidly, and were much aggravated by the approach of any one to his bed side, or any sudden noise. Attempts were made by every means to get him to receive drink and food, but the approach of either, in any manner, immediately threw him into the most violent agitation. In the intervals of the spasms, and even during their continuance, he retained perfect possession of all his mental faculties until within an hour of his dissolution. He repeatedly invited his friends to his bed side to shake hands with him, assuring them that he was perfectly in his senses, and felt no disposition to injure any one. The spasms continued with increasing violence 21 hours, when death relieved him of the most awful suffering we have ever witnessed."

Great Dividends.—The Louisiana State insurance Company, at New Orleans, declared a dividend on the 7th July last of $125 per share, or 125 per cent. for the six months' profits. In January last, the same company paid out 50 per cent. for six months, and in July 1829, they paid 50 per cent. for the six months; making in 18 months 225 per cent. 125 of which has been paid out to the stockholders, and the remaining 100 added to the capital.—*Mercantile.*

New York Market.—The operations in the N. Y. Flour market of Friday amounted to from 12 to 15,000 bbls. In these transactions purchasers were speculating on the supposed news by the arrival at Portsmouth. The price given was from 12½ to 25 cents advance on previous rates. On Saturday morning, as is stated in the Journal of Commerce, "sellers did not appear frightened and offered to go on at about 37½ cents advance on the prices of last week."

Our Grain Market.—Yesterday there was an increased demand for flour and grain. $5½ was freely offered for New York, for immediate delivery, or to be received a few weeks hence—and a number of sales were made at this price; but the Millers at the close of Exchange hours refused to sell under $5 5-8 and very little is to be obtained for immediate delivery at any price. Western Flour, from *new wheat*, is held at $5¾, and sales of Troy from *old wheat* were made at $5 5-8 and very little remains in market. 2500 bushels of good Baltimore wheat was sold yesterday at 108 cents, cash.

N. Y. Courier.

A Roman Catholic Priest in Charleston, S. C. the Rev. J. T. O'Neil, recently paid over to the administrator of the estate of a person lately deceased in that city, the sum of $536 16, which he states he had received through the confessional, on the principle of restitution. The original debt was only about half the sum restored, which had been increased to the amount stated by the accumulation of interest.

A Lapland Summer, including also what in other countries is called Spring and Autumn, consists of fifty-six days, as follows:

June 23, Snow melts;
July 1, Snow gone;
9, Fields quite green;
17, Plants at full growth;
25, Plants in full blossom;
Aug. 2, Fruits ripe;
10, Plants shed their seed;
18, Snow.

From this time to June 23, the ground is every where covered with snow, and the waters with ice.

Drunkenness.—Three females in a state of *drunkenness*, were carried from the streets to the Bridewell, to be there detained until they should become sober! What a practical commentary on the evils of intemperance! It is at all times disgusting to see a human being reduced to a level with the most grovelling beast, by an act of his own performance; but when we see a female—a being whose only claim for that love and protection, her comparative helplessness demands, is founded upon her adherence to the strictest moral and physical propriety—when we see such a being at noon day prostrated in our public streets by drunkenness, it is sickening to the heart. If the fact of three such being brought before the public eye in one day was a singular occurrence, we might be willing to endeavour to forget the scene; but when it is a fact but too well ascertained, that four persons in this state brought to Bridewell for the same cause, is nearer the daily average than three, we cannot avoid calling public attention to it.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I beg leave, through your useful paper, to propose to the friends of Temperance in this State, that the several Temperance Societies, together with individuals who may be friendly to the measure, unite what each may be willing to contribute towards creating a fund for the purpose of employing an Agent to travel and labour to promote the great cause of Temperance in No. Carolina. I am willing for one, to give twenty-five dollars, provided a sufficient sum shall be made up to employ some suitable person for twelve months, and in the same proportion for a shorter or longer time, not less, however, than six months, nor longer than four years. A.

DIED,

In Robeson County, on Tuesday last, Mr. JAMES TUTEN, formerly of this town.

In this county, on Sunday last, NEILL McKAY, Esq. one of the most estimable and respectable citizens of the county.

At Wilmington, on the morning of the 23d ult. at the age of 39 years, DAVID SMITH, Jr. Esq. former proprietor of the Cape Fear Recorder.

At Providence R. I. on the 12th ult. Mrs. ELIZA LIPPITT, wife of Moses Lippitt, Esq. in the 70th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 6½ a 8 Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 65 a 70. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 30 a 37½. Wheat, 65 a 75. Beeswax, 20 cts.

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.
Georgia,.....2½ *a* 3. do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Blasphemy.—At Halifax County Court, held last week, a young man was fined $50 for having uttered some blasphemous expressions—an appeal was however, taken to the Superior Court. This is the first trial of the kind that has occurred in this State, so far as we can ascertain.—*Tarboro' Free Press.*

By last Night's Mail.

The capture of Algiers is now put beyond a doubt. The Caledonia, arrived at N. York, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 18th July, containing the French official account of that event, which occurred on the 5th of July. The immediate cause of the surrender, appears to have been, the blowing up of part of the "Fort of the Emperor," the principal defence of the city. The Convention between the Dey and the French General provides for the liberty of the Dey, and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally. His person, and those of his family and soldiers, to be protected by guards. "The exercise of the Mahometan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected: the General-in-Chief promises this upon his honor."

The third series of elections in France, has resulted in another defeat of the Ministry, by great majorities.

The following commercial news is quite cheering:

Liverpool, 17th July, 1830.

Gentlemen: Our last circular of the 8th inst. would advise you of an advance of ¼d per lb. in Cotton; and we have now to inform you of a further improvement of 1-8d per lb. The demand has been general and brisk, and the sales for the week ended last evening, amounted to 34,400 bales, of which 8,400 were Uplands, at 6¾d to 7¾d; 4830 Orleans at 6 5-8d to 8¾; 10,250 Alabama and Mobile, at 6 3-8d to 7 3-8d, with 170 at 7½d; and 460 Sea Island at 13 to 15½d per lb.

Of the above, about 5000 bales have been taken on speculation. In Orleans an advance of more than 1-8d. has in some instances been obtained, and the common qualities of Sea Island have improved ¼d per lb. The import into Liverpool, since 1st January, amounts to 514,000 bales against 468,000 to same period last year. The increase in the supply from the United States is 78,000 bales.

Since our last the weather has been variable, and a part of the time extremely wet and unseasonable; which produced a further advance in our Corn markets, and a considerable business has been done in bonded Flour at 31s. to 32s. 6d.; and in the last two days sales have been effected at 33s., and some small prime parcels at 34s. per barrel. The last weekly average of Wheat was 69s. 6d., making the aggregate 67s. 2d., which reduces the duty on Flour to 11s. 2 3-4d. per barrel. The Liverpool average of that week was 64s. 11d., but this week it is 68s. 3d. per quarter, and as a corresponding advance has taken place in the other districts, it seems probable that the aggregate average will shortly reach 70s. per quarter, which would reduce the duty on flour to 6s. 5d. per bbl. and on this the latest speculations in bonded Flour are chiefly founded; as the weather for a day or two past has been more favorable than before. Free Flour is still in limited demand, but at rather better prices. The parcel of New York bonded wheat now here, would bring 9s. 6d. per 70 lbs.

Turpentine is rather lower. Some parcels of prime quality have sold at 11s. per cwt. In other arucles there is no change of interest to notice.

Respectfully, yours,
W. & J. BROWN & CO.

☞ A funeral Sermon over the remains of the Rev. J. J. Kirkpatrick, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation of this place, will be preached in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath forenoon, by the Rev. Mr. Rankin from Salisbury.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1830.

FAYETTEVILLE

Select Classical School.

AN Examination of the Pupils of this Seminary took place on Friday, the 27th ulto., and resulted in the entire satisfaction of those present, as to the progress made by the Boys since they have been under Mr STEWART'S management. We have been attentive and interested observers of Mr. STEWART'S mode of conducting this School, and take pleasure in saying, that the high expectations we had formed have been fully realized.

The School will be opened for the ensuing year, on the first day of October next, and as the number of scholars is intended to be quite limited, those who have heretofore patronized the School and intend to continue their patronage will please give early notice to that effect; and it is also desirable, that those who intend to enter any new Scholars, should apply as soon as possible.

JOHN HUSKE,
C. P. MALLETT,
C. T. HAIGH,
ROB'T STRANGE, } *Committee.*

September 1, 1830. 91*tf.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Sarah Barret vs. William Bryant. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed at Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final by default will be awarded in favour of the Plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.

From the Minutes,
ARCH'D McEACHIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

John Anders, Adm'r of Ann Anders, and others, vs. Sam'l Anders & Roland Sutton & wife Elizabeth } PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES AND DIVISION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendants, Sam'l Anders and Roland Sutton and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for six weeks, that unless the Defendants appear on or before the first day of next Term and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

From the Minutes.

Test, P. KELLY, Clerk.

Brick Row.

For rent, two Stores with convenient Warehouses, well calculated for wholesale or retail business.

Apply to D. SMITH, Haymount.

August 25. 90-2t.

FOREIGN.

The Fall of Algiers.—A supplement to the Moniteur of the 12th, contains the following:

1. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated the 3d of July, giving an account of the false attack which he had ordered Admiral Rosamel to make upon the enemy's batteries on the sea side in order to distract their attention.

2. Another letter of the same date, giving an account of the farther operations of Admiral Rosamel.

3. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated on board the Provence, the 6th of July, to the following effect:

"Sir—On the 4th instant, the day after the attack made by the fleet under my command on the forts and batteries of Algiers, the chief object of which was to call back to the town the enemy's cannoniers and troops, whom I had seen going in great numbers to the fort of the Emperor, the batteries opened their fire upon the fort at three o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, after a dreadful explosion, which was heard to the distance of sixty miles all around, we perceived the fort partly destreyed, and our troops took possession of it.—Half an hour afterwards I was preparing to make another attack on the sea batteries, when, delayed by the unfavourable winds, I found myself obliged to suspend the execution of my plan by the arrival of a boat with a flag of truce, which had on board the Admiral of the Algerine fleet, who came to entreat me in the name of the Dey to suspend hostilities, and to ask for peace. At the same moment we perceived another flag of truce going towards the fort of the Emperor. Our batteries and those of the enemy had ceased firing; I desired the envoy to tell his master that the proceedings of the fleet under my command would be subordinate to those of the army, respecting which I referred him to the General-in-Chief. The evening and the night passed without hostilities. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the envoy returned to repeat his solicitations. I answered by the annexed note, which I desired him to deliver the Dey, giving him at the same time a copy for the Commander-in-Chief of the land forces.

At noon the Algerine colours were no longer displayed on the Casauba and some neighboring forts. We perceived our troops in motion towards the city. At 40 minutes past two, his Majesty's flag was flying on the Palace of the Dey, and successively hoisted on all the forts and batteries. The squadron immediately saluted it with 20 guns, amidst reiterated cries of *Vive le Roi*. To-day I have just caused the *Provence* to anchor under the walls of Algiers.

Convention between the General-in-Chief of the French army and his Highness the Dey of Algiers:

The fort of the Casauba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning at 10 o'clock, French time.

The General-in-Chief of the French army promises his Highness the Dey of Algiers, to leave him his liberty, and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him to the place where he shall fix upon; and so long as he remains at Algeirs, he and all his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family. The General-in-Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mahometan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected: the General-in-Chief promises this upon his honor.

The exchange of this convention shall be made before 10 o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Casauba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port.

Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830.

(Signed) "COUNT DE BOURMONT.

(Here the Dey has affixed his seal.

(A true copy)

"Lieutenant-General Chief of the Staff,

(Signed) "DESPREZ."

New York, August 31.

Later from England.—The ship Thomas Dickason, Capt. Anthony, which arrived last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st July, has brought European intelligence two days later than the last advices.

Letters from Paris state that the question of the permanent occupation of Algiers has been discussed in the Cabinet, and that it has been decided to refer the question to the Constitutional Powers. The London Intelligence of the 20th says, on Thursday night despatches were sent off to the French Ambassador here, informing him of the view taken by the French Cabinet. It may be satisfactory, says this paper, for the public to know from the highest authority that the British Cabinet has resolved not to make the permanent occupation of Algiers a ground for rupture with the French government.

A demi-official article had appeared in Galignani's Messenger on the affair of Algiers, which contradicted the report generally spread, of a note presented by the English Ambassador requiring an explanation. The article says, "We are able flatly to contradict this news. The English and French Governments are perfectly agreed respecting the question of Algiers, and we may add also, upon all questions of European policy. Lord Stuart de Rothsay has taken no such step, and the course followed by the French Ministry with respect to these Barbary pirates whose existence has so long been a scourge to civilized Europe, has received a frank and cordial approbation of the English Government. We are also able to give a formal and direct contradiction to the assertions of several journals, respecting a Congress to be held on this subject."

A change of Ministry it is said will take place in France. According to the reports Messrs. De Mortemar, Pasquier, Martignac, Delalot, Humann, Casimir Perrier, are to be the new Ministers.

The French Government has raised M. de Bourmont to the rank of Marshal, and Admiral Duperre to that of Peer of France.

The bomb vessels employed in the expedition to Algiers had returned to France. They left Algiers the day after the capture.

"We have received the estafette of Algiers, which gives the following interesting account of the interview which took place between General Bourmont and the Dey of Algiers, M Bourmont was the first person that entered the palace of the Dey, and was received by his Highness with great composure:—

'I am come to ask you for an apartment,' said the Commander-in-Chief; to which the Dey replied, 'General, my palace, as well as the city, are yours, since you have been the victor; you may dispose of them as you please; but I request of you a couple of hours to remove the furniture, which is my property.' Take all the time you please, and all the effects you may require.' 'Two hours will suffice,' answered the Dey. Accordingly, in that short time the whole of the Dey's furniture was conveyed to a private house, and M. Bourmont, with the whole of his staff, was settled in the palace. 'Shall I be safe in the town?' asked the Dey. 'Yes; but you would do better to retire to France or England.' The Dey paced the apartment and made no reply. After a moment's silence, Hussein uttered a few words—'I governed without fear, and I abdicate in the same manner.'—He then, after taking off his royal garments, retired into a private dwelling, and he is now to be seen walking about the town and mingling with the crowd.

The late King of England's Will.—The London times has the following on this subject:

We hear, from undoubted authority, that his Majesty made no will, and the whole of his immense wealth and effects will, therefore, either vest absolutely in his successor, or be enjoyed by his present Majesty as the property of the Crown.

On the other side, the Court Journal states the contrary in these terms:

We are enabled to announce that the late King has left a will, which, as soon as his Majesty's decease was announced, was placed, by the person who held it, in the hands of the Duke of Wellington, who immediately handed it to the present Sovereign, and it has been opened in the presence of the two personages just named. We have heard some curious particulars relative to the contents of this document; but we will refrain from stating them at present—the rather, that we doubt the exact correctness of them, especially that referring to the disposal of his late Majesty's private property to *one individual*. We can add, however, that the individuals named as executors to the will, are the Duke of W——n, the late Lord G—ff—d, and Sir W——m K——n. The will is dated some years back.—*Court Journal.*

Extract from a letter, dated Liverpool, July 21.

Our Cotton market, after three weeks of great activity, became quiet yesterday—no more than 600 bales were sold—and, unless some speculators come forward, it may remain quiet for two or three weeks; but it cannot remain so longer, as the spinners, with all they have lately taken, cannot keep out longer than three weeks. The weather is fine to-day, and Flour dull at 32s. to 33s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, July 19.

There was a large arrival of English and Foreign Wheat last week, a fair return of other descriptions of Corn, and a great quantity of Flour. There is a small arrival fresh up this morning of all kinds of Grain. The greater part of last week was very fine, but yesterday was extremely wet, and this morning showery. The millers hesitate to purchase Wheat at the present extravagant rates, as the top price of Flour remains unvaried, and the trade was very dull; however, some few select samples rather exceeded the terms of last Monday; all other qualities sold very heavily, chiefly to country buyers, at former prices. In Barley there is no variation. Beans and Peas as last reported. Oats are held firmly, and have realized full 1s. per quarter higher than this day se'nnight: but the buyers in general are unwilling to give this advance, and the trade is consequently, dull. Flour meets a moderate demand at the former prices.

New York, September 1.

Latest from England.—By the George Canning, Captain Allyn, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the evening of the 23d and Liverpool to the 25th July. The elections are at present the absorbing topic in England. The value of a seat in the next House of Commons, whether for a session or the whole parliament, is nicely calculated in some of the papers.

Ireland still continues in the most melancholy state. The Liverpool Chronicle says that it is with the deepest regret it alludes to the accounts of misery and disorder, that are becoming more and more frequent and apprehends consequences from them which England, may deeply deplore.

Both houses of Parliament have agreed to address the king for the removal of Sir Johah Barrington from the office of Judge of the Admiralty Court of Ireland.

The King has restored Sir Robert Wilson to his rank in the Army. He was dismissed by the late King for his conduct at the funeral of Queen Caroline.

Parliament was prorogued on the 23d, by the King in person, whose speech we annex.

From the Sun of 23d July.

This being the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament, by his Majesty in person, a ceremony which has not taken place since the commencement of the last reign, nothing could exceed the animated scene which at an early hour in the morning presented itself in the west end of the town.

His Majesty arrived in the house at ten minutes past 2 o'clock, and took his seat on the Throne. His Majesty was dressed in a full naval uniform, over which he wore his robes of State. He looked extremely well, and in excellent spirits. Shortly afterwards the Speaker arrived, followed by upwards of two hundred members.

The Speaker then addressed his Majesty, congratulating him on his accession to the Throne of his ancestors.

His Majesty then read the following most gracious speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

On this first occasion of meeting you, I am desirous of repeating to you in person my cordial thanks for those assurances of sincere sympathy and affectionate attachment which you conveyed to me on the demise of my lamented Brother, and on my accession to the throne of my ancestors.

I ascend that throne with a deep sense of the sacred duties which devolve upon me, with a firm reliance on the affection of my faithful subjects, and on the support and co-operation of Parliament, and with an humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that he will prosper my anxious endeavors to promote the happiness of a free and loyal people.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that I find myself enabled to congratulate you upon the general tranquility of Europe. This tranquility it will be the object of my constant endeavors to preserve; and the assurances which I receive from all my allies, and from all foreign powers, are declared in a similar spirit.

I trust that the good understanding which prevails upon subjects of common interest, and the deep concern which every state must have in maintaining the peace of the world, will ensure the satisfactory settlement of those matters which still remain to be finally arranged.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted, and for the provisions you have made for the several branches of the public service, during that part of the present year which must elapse before a new Parliament can be assembled. I cordially congratulate you on the diminution which has taken place in the expenditure of the country, on the reduction of the charge of the public debt, and on the relief which you have afforded to my People by the Repeal of some of those Taxes which have heretofore pressed heavily upon them. You may rely upon my prudent and economical administration of the Supplies which you have placed at my disposal, and upon my readiness to concur in every diminution of the public charges which can be effected consistently with the dignity of the Crown, the maintenance of national faith, and the permanent interests of the country.

"My Lords and gentlemen,

I cannot put an end to this Session, and take my leave of the present Parliament, without expressing my cordial thanks for the zeal which you have manifested on so many occasions for the welfare of my people.

You have wisely availed yourselves of the happy opportunity of general peace and internal repose calmly to review many of the laws and judicial establishments of the country, and you have applied such cautious and well considered reforms as are consistent with the spirit of our venerable institutions, and are calculated to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice.

You have removed the civil disqualifications which affected numerous and important classes of my people.

While I declare on this solemn occasion my fixed intention to maintain to the utmost of my power, the Protestant reformed religion established by law let me at the same time express my earnest hope that the animosities which have prevailed on account of religious distinctions may be forgotten, and that the decision of Parliament, with respect to those distinctions having been irrevocably pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the legislature, and in promoting that spirit of domestic concord and peace which constitutes the surest basis of our national strength and happiness."

Latest from France.—The packet ship Charlemagne, Capt. Robinson, from Havre, has brought us French papers to the 20th of July. The disposition of the new conquest is as much a matter of doubt and speculation as ever; it is even surmised that after being occupied for a few months by the French, Algiers will be handed over to some Mahometan power that will guaranty her good behaviour for the future. If so, she may have another opportunity of illustrating punica fides under her old masters.

The names of 385 Deputies to the new French Chambers had been returned, in which there was a majority of 114 against the Ministry, and only forty-three more to be returned.

Every thing was quiet at Algiers; the troops peacably submitting to be disarmed, and the inhabitants appeared to be well satisfied with their new masters, and were already very friendly towards the French, frequently amusing themselves with music and dancing.

Private accounts state that the Foreign Legations had not quitted Algiers on the 8d of July, and that the Dey intended to take up his residence at Leghorn.

The Bey of Titery had submitted to the French, promising to pay tribute; and the Beys of Oran and Constantina were expected to follow his example.—Count Bourmount says they have already taken public property enough nearly to reimburse the expenses of the expedition.

The news of the refusal of the Greek Throne by Prince Leopold has caused a great sensation at Constantinople, and there were frequent conferences between the Reis Effendi and the Ambassadors of the three Powers.

It is said that Prince Philip, of Hesse Homburg, is a candidate for the Throne of Greece.

The Porte has concluded an arrangement with Baron Rothschild for a loan of eight millions of ducats

The squadron of Mamelukes, belonging to the Dey's Body Guard, has offered to enter the service of France.

The papers do not as yet furnish any intelligence of the number of killed and wounded in the expedition, but it was the general opinion that the loss was much greater than at first stated. The *Messager* computes the loss at from 4 to 5,000 in killed, wounded, &c. of which number the killed and those so badly wounded as to be hereafter unfit for service amounts to from 1,000 to 1,200. The Algerines state their own loss at more than 10,000 in killed and wounded.

The Gazette de France mentioned the absence of the American Minister from the performance of the *Te Deum* for the capture of Algiers, and that it was on account of the friendly relations subsisting between the Dey and America. This was contradicted the next day and the true reason assigned—his being confined at home by a painful though transient indisposition.

Extract from a letter, dated Liverpool, July 23.

It has been a quiet week in our cotton market—the total sales, public and private, not exceeding 15,173 bags. In prices there is no quotable change, although, at the beginning of the week, some purchases were made at 1-8d lower.

From July 16th to 22d, inclusive, 33 vessels were reported at Liverpool with 27,113 bales of cotton.

Royal Visits.—It is said to be the intention of his Majesty to visit Scotland, accompanied by the Queen, at no distant period. The route at present spoken of is to Edinburgh direct, by sea, in the royal yachts, where the yachts will leave the king for the purpose of going round to Glasgow, which place their Majesties intend to visit, and from thence, it is surmised, they will proceed, *via* Belfast, to Dublin. If this be true, Queen Adelaide will be the first Queen of Great Britain who ever visited the Scottish metropolis.

The List of Tributes hitherto paid by different Governments to the Dey of Algiers.—Naples and Sicily paid an annual tribute of 24,000 Spanish dollars.—Tuscany by treaty of 1823, was exempt of tribute, but made Consular presents of 25,000 ditto. Sardinia is indebted to the meditation of England for her freedom from tribute, but she has paid considerable sums at every change of Consuls Portugal concluded a treaty similar to that of Naples. Spain was subject to no tribute, but made presents at every change of Consuls. Austria, through the meditation of the Porte, was exempt from tribute and presents. England made a present at every change of Consuls.—The United States adopted the same arrangement as England. Hanover and Bremen, under the protection of England, obtained the same condition, but their Consuls paid large sums on arrival at Algiers.—Sweden and Denmark paid annually a tribute of warlike ammunitions and naval stores to the value of about 4,000 piasters. Besides this, these states gave, on the renewal of the treaties every ten years, presents to the amount of $10,000; and their consuls on entering on their functions, made presents to the Dey.

French paper.

Important to the Tobacco Trade.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser says—"We learn by letters from Paris, that the *Concours* for Tobacco, (on sale by tender to the French Government) *is abolished.* The letters further state, that the *Regie*, having its full supplies of Virginia Tobaccos for 1831, none will be wanted before 1832. This had been anticipated from a previous official communication, recommending to the French merchants not to import Tobacco with a view of selling it to the *Regie.*"

Three days of uninterrupted company in a vehicle, will make you better acquainted with another, than one hour's conversation with him every day for three years.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important from France.—It will be seen by the following intelligence, brought by the Clematis, and copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the intoxication of the recent success at Algiers has hurried the King of France into measures which are more than likely to work a revolution in his Kingdom. The Paris papers received by this vessel up to the 30th July, contain the important news of the dissolution of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies, and the suspension of the liberty of the Press. These high handed measures were taken upon an address to the King on "the state of the country," signed by the Ministers.

The following is the ordinance of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies:—

CHARLES, &c. To all those to whom these presents may come—Greeeting:

In consequence of article 50, of the Constitutional chapter,

Being informed of the manœuvres that have been practised in many quarters of our kingdom, to deceive and mislead the electors during the last operations of the electoral colleges,

Our council being heard,

We have ordained and do ordain:

Article I. The Chamber of Deputies of the Departments is dissolved.

II. Our minister, secretary of state of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Cloud, July 25, of the year of Grace, 1830, and of our reign the 6th.

CHARLES.

The election of the Chamber dissolved by this ordinance was just completed. It consisted of 270 members of the opposition, of whom 202 were among those who voted for the address in the late Chamber against the Ministers, 145 were for the Ministry and 15 were undecided, for either extreme The 3d of August had been appointed for the meeting of the Chamber, special summonses had been sent to the members elect, and other preparations had been made for the meeting.

Charles, &c. To all those to whom these presents come, greeting. Upon the report of our Council of Ministers, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:

Article 1. The liberty of the periodical press is suspended.

II. The dispositions of articles 1st, 2d, and 9th, of the title first of the law of Oct. 21, 1824, are fully restored.

Consequently no periodical or semi-periodical Journal and writing, established or to be established, without distinction of the matters which shall be treated of therein, can appear either at Paris or in the Departments, but by virtue of the authorization which the authors and printers shall have obtained separately from us.

This authorization must be renewed every three months.

It may be revoked.

III. The authorization may be provisionally granted to and provisionally withdrawn by the prefects from the Journals, and periodical or semi-periodical works published or to be published in the departments.

IV. The journals and writings published in contravention of art. 2, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which may have been used in printing them, shall be placed in a public depot under seal, or shall be put out of use.

V. No writing under twenty sheets shall appear without the authorization of our Minister Secretary of State of the Interior at Paris, and of the prefects in the departments. Every writing of more than twenty sheets which shall not constitute a complete work of itself, shall be also required to be authorized.—Writings published without authorization, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which shall have been used in printing them shall be placed in a public depot and under seal, or put out of use.

VI. Memoirs of learned or literary societies shall be submitted to the previous authorization, if they treat in the whole or in part of political matters, in which case the measures prescribed in art. 3, shall be applicable to them.

VII. Every disposition contrary to the present ordinance shall be void.

VIII. The execution of the present ordinance shall take place in conformity with the 4th article of the 27th Nov. 1816, and of what is prescribed by that of Jan. 18, 1817.

IX. Our Ministers Secretary of State shall be charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at our Castle of St. Cloud, the 25th of July, 1830, and the sixth of our reign.

CHARLES.

In addition to these decrees, there is a third and long decree promulgated, making some alterations in the law of elections, to prevent, as is stated in the preamble, the manœuvres which have exercised a pernicious influence over the late operations of the electoral colleges. The decree is said to be contrary to the provisions of the charter, and very much limits the right of suffrage. About one-third of the voters only were to be allowed to vote.

We also learn, that the editors of the newspapers and other periodicals in Paris, had a meeting on the promulgation of the decree suspending the freedom of the press, and with but one exception had agreed to disregard the decree. France was in a state of political excitement; the Ministers had sent a representation to the King of the state of the country, and a revolution was even anticipated, as a not remote event, especially if the present Ministry should be retained in office; a contingency of which there can be little doubt, as the madness of these measures, in the existing state of public sentiment in France, must be apparent to every one. Indeed, the House of Bourbon, as was that of Stuart, seems to be cursed with a fatuity which impels them by outraging the spirit of the times, to ripen prematurely the seeds of revolution, and be themselves the authors of their own destruction.

POSTSCRIPT!

Half past Two.—We stop the press to announce that it is reported by Telegraph that the ship Hibernia, from Liverpool, now in the offing, has brought intelligence of a Revolution having broken out in France.—Lafayette heads the National Guards; between whom and the King's Guard a battle has taken place, in which 6000 of the latter fell.

Cotton has advanced in Liverpool ⅛ to ¼d. per lb. and 23,000 bags sold. Flour has declined.—*N. Y. American.*

The West India Trade.—The Philadelphia National Gazette contains the following:

Extract of a letter, dated

"*New York, Aug.* 27.—2 *o'clock.*

"One of our most respectable houses here, has received private letters by the Caledonia, below, announcing the opening of the British West Indies to our flag.

"*Half past* 2 *o'clock.*

"I open this to confirm the above—THE PORTS ARE OPEN."

The West India Trade.—The Philadelphia National Gazette, from which we copied yesterday the New York letter announcing the opening of the British West India ports, notices the rumor in a subsequent paper thus:

"The news of the opening of the British West India Ports which we published on Saturday, on the authority of letters from New York, appears to have been wholly unknown to the New York editors, as it is not mentioned by them in their papers of that day. We fear that this mistake, or hoax, has occasioned much flour to be bought and sold in this city."

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday makes the following remarks on the misinformation of the Philadelphia editors:

"We doubt whether a hoax was intended, by the individual who transmitted this early information to Philadelphia; though so far as a belief in it would produce any effects, it was a hoax to all intents and purposes. We sorrow most for our brethren of the press whom such mis-advice places under the awkward necessity of correcting mistakes, and bringing the premature gladness of their readers into gloom.

"It is true that Mr. Peel replied, in answer to a question on this subject, that negotiations were pending with the American Minister. So they have been for a very considerable time past. And it would be well always to remember that direct intercourse with the West India ports will not be granted, until after due notice given to the Colonies; and then only with such exceptions and discriminations in favor of British bottoms, as will render it not more profitable than the indirect trade at present carried on, and which it would be degrading in any other administration to accept. At any rate, whenever any thing shall be done, it will not be revealed to us in a manner in which it has been, by the dozen spurious reports we have had of late."

The New York Journal of Commerce received, by the Caledonia, a letter from its London correspondent, of July 6th, in which is the following paragraph:

"There is some reason to apprehend that the American public will count too confidently upon a successful result in the West India negotiation. The Administration here stands pledged to the British North American colonies not to grant you a direct intercourse with the islands without previous notice. The colonies have not as yet had any notice whatever."

On the 7th July, in the House of Commons, Mr. Robinson inquired whether the negociations with the United States with respect to the Colonies, had been brought to a conclusion—to which Sir R. Peel replied, that negociations were pending on the subject, but they had not as yet been brought to a final conclusion.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

British Colonial Trade.—We do not find any confirmation of the fact of the reported opening of the British West India ports to the trade of the United States. The editor of the New York Albion, however, thinks an arrangement between the two Governments for the opening of the colonial ports probable. This journal which has always been the steady advocate of the British colonial interests, makes the following statements and admissions on the subject, all of which would seem to show that the final arrangements are near their completion.

"It has been recently stated, and upon the best authority, that the Agent for New Brunswick in London, Mr. Bliss, had communicated to his friends in that province, his apprehensions that the ports would be opened in September next. We have also in our possession private information in relation to Mr. McLane's negotiations, which leads us to the same conclusion. Under all these circumstances, we should be wanting in duty to our colonial friends, if we did not distinctly intimate to them that the chances of this trade remaining closed are materially diminished. But most of the accounts, nevertheless, concur in affirming that whatever changes may take place, in the shipping trade, the general interests of the northern provinces will be steadily kept in view by his Majesty's Government. For this purpose it is intended to impose what is termed a *protecting* duty on all articles which can be furnished by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., when taken into the West India ports from those of the United States. It is further stated, that a requisition will be imposed, obliging American vessels to take away the amount of their outward bound cargoes in the produce of the Islands. Such a regulation might possibly be of utility in enabling the West Indies to carry on a barter trade, and thereby relieve themselves of much of their superfluous produce in return for articles of the first necessity. We take leave of the subject now, expressing our belief that his Majesty's Ministers have acted with the best feelings towards the Colonies, and have been actuated by the paramount motive of protecting the interests of the empire at large. We do not think that the opposition to this measure exists to the extent that it did a few months since."

The direct trade to the British West Indies has obtained a factitious importance in this country, from the circumstance of its having been made one of the topics of party controversy in Congress, prior to the last Presidential election, and consequently of party misrepresentation, since that election. From this circumstance we have no doubt that the Administration has strained every nerve with the British Government to obtain a boon, for the obtaining of which great credit would be claimed for them. The necessity of this direct trade to the colonies themselves, may induce the British Government to make a merit of this necessity, and grant it as an equivalent for certain concessions on our part. If we obtain the trade, it will be a matter of much greater interest than it now is, to know what those concessions or conditions may be. There may be such a thing as an excess of humiliation as well as of consideration given, even for a valuable acquisition.

Had I a careful and pleasant companion, that should show me my angry face in a glass, I should not at all take it ill; some are wont to have a looking glass held to them while they wash, though to little purpose; but to behold a man's self so unnaturally disguised and disordered, will be not a little to the impeachment of anger.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1830.

Election of Sheriff.—In our last paper we gave an account of a novel incident that occurred the preceding week at the County Court of Halifax, relative to the Sheriff elect qualifying for that office. We understand that some difficulty arose last week at our County Court on the same subject—the objections raised were, however, overruled and the Sheriff elect permitted to qualify. We further understand that, week before last, in Orange county, the magistrates refused to receive the bonds tendered by the Sheriff elect, and elected another person to fill that office.—*Tarboro' Free Press.*

The Western Elections.—There is full confirmation of the success of the National Republican Ticket in Kentucky. Their majority in joint ballot of the two houses of the Legislature will be from *ten* to *fifteen* votes. We repeat the fact, upon the highest authority, merely because groundless assertions to the contrary continue to be made by the organs of "the party."

The last Indiana Clarion says of the elections in that State: "We have not as yet received intelligence from all the counties in the State—but there is no doubt of there being a decided majority in our next Legislature, friendly to the "American System and Henry Clay." In the Senate the majority will be very large, and it is generally believed there will likewise be a majority in the House of Representatives."—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE INDIANA STATESMAN.

The elections in the States of Indiania, Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri, commenced on the first Monday in the present month. We have received certain information of the result in Kentucky and our own State. They are decidedly satisfactory to the friends of Mr. Clay and his principles. From Illinois and Missouri, where the Jackson party were supposed to have a strong hold, we have heard enough to convince us that a powerful change in public sentiment has taken place, unfavorable to the present Administration. Those States *may* not elect Legislatures favorable to the friends of Mr. Clay, at this time, but we have little doubt, nevertheless, that their electoral votes will be given to him in 1832. In the State of Indiana, as will be seen below, there will be a decided majority of Republican friends of Mr. Clay. This fact is important, only so far as it will have a bearing in the election of a Senator to Congress, which takes place at the next session.

[Here follows a complete list of the members elect, of the Legislature.]

RECAPITULATION.

CLAY.

Representatives	33	Total 51
Senators	18	

JACKSON.

Representatives	28	Total 33
Senators	5	
CLAY majority		18

State of the Parties in the Kentucky Legislature.

	SENATE.	HOUSE REP.
Ant-Jackson	20	55
Jackson	18	40
Doubtful		4
The tie in Daviess		1
	38	100

Three Jackson members have been elected by 14 votes, viz: In Jessamine 8 votes; in Lewis 4 votes; in Greenup 2 votes.

Lexington Reporter.

We learn that Col. Thomas L. McKenney has been removed from the situation at the head of the Indian Bureau, in the War Department. We do not know the precise grounds of this removal, but we believe it was the want of conformity of opinion with the Executive in regard to the policy of the Government towards the Indians, in certain particulars. We have not heard that any one has been appointed in his place. The station, though an important one, was but a Clerkship, not requiring confirmation by the Senate. We presume that the Clerk next to him in the same office will succeed to his duties.—*Nat. Int.*

Cotton.—The Charleston Courier says, that the new ship Carroll of Carrollton, and the new brig Elm arrived at that port having an entire suit of sails made of Cotton Canvass. We understand cotton sails are now becoming very common, and that opinions are entertained by the shipping masters, who have tried them, that they will ultimately supersede those of hemp and flax, in the American merchant service.

Yellow Fever.—This desolating disease has made its appearrnce in New Orleans again. The *Bee* printed in that place, says although there have been but few cases it is deemed proper to mention the fact.

Midshipman Turner arrived in this City on Wednesday, being the bearer of despatches from Commodore Biddle. The U. S. Sloop Warren, Capt. C. W. Skinner, arrived in Hampton Roads the 30th of August, in forty-five days passage from Port Mahon; officers and crew generally well. When the Warren left Mahon, the DEY OF ALGIERS was there a prisoner in the Lazaretto, in quarantine, his suite being on board a French frigate lying in the harbor. One frigate and two sloops of war composed the whole French squadron lying in Mahon at the time. There were about 2000 sick and wounded French still there. Commodore Biddle, on board the Java, was at Mahon in company with the sloops of war Lexington and Fairfield.

National Intelligencer.

A law of the State of New York which prohibits the circulation in that State of Bank notes of *other* States under five dollars, went into operation on the 1st instant.

We all complain of the shortness of time, and yet live as though we were immortal—and we all complain of the want of money, and yet spend as though we were heirs of Crœsus.—*Boston Pal.*

Another French Revolution.—Under the Foreign head, our readers will find the important and unexpected intelligence of the breaking out of a Revolution in France, of a battle between the Royalist and Revolutionary forces, and a detail of the measures which led to these awful results. Before our paper goes to press, we hope to receive additional particulars, which we will copy as fully as possible.

Where this will end it is impossible to foresee; but it is certain that the opposition to the Government is an immense majority of the people of France, who therefore have it in their power to overthrow the government, should there be no interference from other nations, which can hardly be anticipated.—We wait anxiously for further intelligence, not only of what the Revolutionists have done, but also of their intentions. The name of *Lafayette* at their head is a guarantee that they are fighting in the cause of Liberty, and that the excesses which characterised a former French Revolution, will not be permitted now.

West India Trade.—We have copied several articles on this subject in a preceding column, and leave our readers to form their own conclusions, merely adding, that some of the New York papers assert very positively that the arrangements had been made for a Treaty, which they had no doubt would be received by the next packet. Unfortunately for their credit, and the public good, several "next packets," have arrived without the treaty.

Indian Affairs.—It will be seen by a correspondence between Mr. Wirt, and Gov. Gilmer of Georgia, that a most important question relative to the condition and rights of the Indians, is about to be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Georgia papers have taken fire already upon the subject, and we may expect soon to see them joining in full chorus with South Carolina.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Macon.—James W. Guinn, Esq. Senate, Thos. Teatham and James Whittaker, Commons. Bynum W. Bell, Sheriff.

Haywood.—Wm. Welch S. without opposition. Col. N. Edmondson and James R. Love, C. James McKee Sheriff.

State of the Poll in Buncombe. S. Gudger 598, Allen, 554. C. Weaver 1156, Orr 1041, Fortune 730. For Sheriff, Harrison 1232, Edney 427.

Tyrrell—John B. Beasley, S. without opposition. Daniel N. Bateman and Benjamin Sikes, C. E. Mann, Sheriff.

We are glad to find that N. Carolina does not stand quite so high in the good graces of the disunion party of South Carolina, as she did a few months ago. Then, all the honeyed phrases of cajolery were employed to enlist "magnanimous North Carolina" in the abominable schemes of the leaders of that party. Now, when it is well ascertained that she will follow no such lead, even the Governor of that State has taken the liberty to cast his slurs on her. We are glad of it: for we desire fellowship with no such party. As our State has not countenanced their treasonable designs, so neither will she have to partake of the disgrace and contempt into which they will soon fall.

The remarks of the Governor of South Carolina to which we have alluded above, were delivered at a large disunion dinner (for we like to call things by their right names,) at Stateburg, on the following toast being drunk:

8. Stephen D. Miller—Confiding in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, we committed the helm of government to his hands in the midst of gathering storms—he has navigated the vessel with honor to himself and with advantage to the State.

The foregoing sentiment having been read, by the President, the Governor responded in substance as follows:

The repeated demonstrations of kindness and support which I have received at the hands of the people of this district, fill me with a lively sense of gratitude, which I feel totally unfit to express. I will permit my conduct to bear witness for me.

I am sensible of my errors and my faults, but I feel a consciousness within that I am not justly chargeable with the sin of ingratitude; nor do I remember the friend whom, in the day of peril or need, I have ever deserted.

I selected this part of the country as the place of my residence, on account of its character. From my infancy, I was taught to regard the High Hills of Santee as the seat of wealth, refinement and chivalry. I followed too, the impulse of my own feelings, in selecting the distinguished gentleman, who has honored you with his presence and counsel this day, as my legal instructor: to him, as a friend and patron, I owe much. To you I owe every thing.

As discount is good pay, I beg leave to tender you in return for your commendation, all that I have now at command—an assurance of the high estimate I place upon you as a district: and since the grave and animated, and deeply interesting debate which has terminated, has left us all somewhat exhausted, I must ask permission to substitute an anecdote for a speech:

"Some time ago, while on a visit to my plantation in Lancaster, at that season when the heat of summer is approaching, I met a North Carolina wagoner. He was in that difficulty which poor horses and a heavy load so often subject that useful class of citizens. Unable to surmount, with the assistance of a neighbor, or resident of Lancaster, a gentle acclivity in the road, myself and my servant dismounted and put our shoulders to the wheel to roll back his wagon on the plain for renewed efforts. From repeated failures, the wagoner and his horses seemed mutually to despair, for so soon as they approached the elevation, they uniformly stopped. The same unavailing process resulted so often in the same discomfiture, the Lancastrian at length exclaimed to the wagoner, "Can't you rise the hill with a *surge?*" The wagoner however, could not surge. Now this is the virtue I particularly admire in you—*you* can surmount political obstacles with a "*surge,*" and should any crisis call for the exhibition of still higher energies, you may be able to *insurge*. I know you are neither a balking nor a stauling people: of you it cannot be said, "Jactea et genus et nomen *inutile.*"

I thank you for the approbation expressed on this occasion. I thank you for the figure in which your compliment is conveyed. It reminds me of the fact, that what you see in me to commend, has been the subject of censure by others—those whom I have never personally offended—to whom I have never cherished other than kindly feelings. Individuals have taken exception to my official conduct and to my political sentiments. Their reflections, so far as they apply personally to myself, I can excuse; for I do not indulge a very high conception of my own qualifications. But their contemptuous sneers towards the state authorities, I cannot forgive. They have reminded me that the Governor of this State is the Commander in Chief of her *Navy*, and have indulged in ridicule at the empty title.

It is true, sir, we have no navy, nor in point of fact, do I feel my maritime power of much consequence. Nevertheless, that clause in the Constitution relating to it, is not a dead letter, but it proves that our forefathers looked forward to the possible existence of a state Navy. At present we rely upon that of the U. States to afford us protection—when it ceases to do so, without altering our Constitution, we may have one. In the meantime, without presumption, the only naval command to which I shall aspire, will be that of a canoe. If I do not command the ship, I will endeavor to steer the canoe safely; and the chief merit I shall claim, as the Executive of this State, is, that the head of the little bark shall be kept *up stream.* I will resist the torrent. I will not without a struggle, fall down the current of consolidation, and be wafted, without hope, into the ocean.

I offer you the following sentiment:

Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina—They have heretofore refused to worship the golden image set up in the plains of Dura: to the imperial mandate "bow down," let their answer be the same which the three brave Israelites gave to the Eastern Tyrant.

Census of Cincinnati.—Whites 23,608—free colored 1,087—aliens 584—Total, 25,279.

Lexington, Ky.—Whites 3,757—free colored 230—slaves 2,100—Total 6,087.

Census of the city of Richmond.—Whites 7784; blacks 8309; (6351 slaves, 1958 free) Total 16,037.

Augusta, Geo. Whites 3045, Slaves 3469, Free colored 182.—Total 6696.

We are informed by a friend who has been travelling in the Western part of the State, that he found the drought very severe in all the counties between Wake and Burke—those two only excepted. In some of the counties, an alarming scarcity is threatened. He says, he met an old man in the groupe in Davidson County, who told him he would vote for no person as a member of Assembly, that was not in favor of Carlton's Rail Road, as that only could prevent famine or distress by affording facilities to transportation.—With a Rail Road to Beaufort, he said Davidson county might be fed with Ohio corn!

It would seem, from the statements of our friend, that the Gold business is greatly overrated. It is his opinion, that a few are doing a good business, some a living one, but more a losing one. He feels confident that fewer hands will be employed in it another year, than have been the present. In addition to this, we learn that two companies, disheartened at the prospect, have abandoned their operations.—*Ral. Reg.*

By last Night's Mail.

The news of the Revolution in France is fully confirmed. An Extra from the office of the N. Y. American contains matter enough on the subject to fill our whole paper. We can only pretend to give the substance of it.

After the appearance of the Decrees dissolving the Chambers, restricting the right of suffrage, and suspending the Liberty of the Press, the Deputies then in Paris met and protested against these measures, declared that they had not been legally divested of their powers, and that they would only be deterred from exercising them by actual violence. A committee of the Deputies then had a conference with the Generalissimo of the King's troops, in which they demanded the repeal of the obnoxious Ordinances, together with the dismissal of the obnoxious Ministers; but their requests were not only rejected, but contumeliously rejected. When Marmont, who had borne these proposals, returned with the answer of the King, M Lafitte exclaimed—"then the civil war is begun!" From this moment, all idea of compromise seems to have been abandoned by the popular party—the tri-coloured flag was hoisted on the Tuileries the ensigns of the King were every where pulled down, or defaced—while a new impulse was given to the popular enthusiasm.

The population of the Capital had risen to a man, animated by a heroic zeal, which if ever equaled were never surpassed. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, it was a scene of carnage, sometimes the armed people prevailing, sometimes the King's troops; but on the last of these days the former were masters of the city, having been previously joined by several regiments of the line, and having compelled the Swiss Guard that defended the Tuileries and Louvre to surrender.

The King, his family, and Ministers, had fled, to Rheims, by some accounts, by others to Nantes.

The following interesting account in detail is from the Paris Correspondent of the London Morning Herald of August 3d:

DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN PARIS.

Paris, July 30.—A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was couched in these terms: "We are in for a revolution."

On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and a desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example.

Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, I fancied I saw thus early, symptoms of fear and indecision among them. Still they fought with certainty and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, workmen, clerks, students, coachmen, and, in short, all classes. The firing became, every moment more sharp.

I returned home, and after dinner was making my way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a band of men in the Rue Vienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades—As they passed the Rue Colbert, where there was a Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful. They took the body to the place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and a nid unceasing cries of "*Vengeance!*" and "Aux armes! aux armes!" The report of an odd shot fell upon the ear at intervals, but, although the streets were crowded, no other sound was heard, save those above mentioned. A little later and the lanterns were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful use made of them 41 years before. At ten o'clock the wooden guard house of the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gendarmes expelled, and the guard house itself set on fire. A party of Sapeure Pompiers (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, and suffered themselves to be disarmed.

Later all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At 11 o'clock comparative quiet reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be misunderstood. At four o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at many points, principally in the Rue St. Honore. The well-dressed mob of the preceding day reappeared, and reinforced, but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuileries were approached, but no act of hostility occurred up to ten o'clock. In the mean while the brave of the *ci-devant* Guarde Nationale began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve, and in other places, with the certainty of death if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords (lads of from fifteen to twenty-three years of age), joined the people nearly to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear on several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became the *point n'appui*. The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) was equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect for twelve hours by those heroic youths. The Tuileries were attacked, and defended by the 3d Regiment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were Vendeane); they were the first soldiers who fired on the people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sapeurs Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the gendarmes soon afterwards followed their example. I should have said earlier that the whole garrison of Paris had been ordered out on the preceding night. The 5th Regiment were ordered "Make Ready!" "Present!"—and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee, tore off his epaulettes, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of the soldiers, who received their embrace, but maintained their position. "Vive la ligne!" (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At ten o'clock I went to the Place du Carousel. In the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighbourhood of the Rue St Honore, the parties were *en face*. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determination to fight. The people were accumulating frightfully. Not a word was spoken. The garden of the Tuileries was closed. In the Place du Carousel I found three squadrons of Lancers of the Garde Royale, a battalion of the 3d Regiment of the Garde, and a battery of six pieces, also of the Garde. The Tuileries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment of Swiss Guards. They have perished!

A few soldiers of the Garde were eating their breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred, were on the *qui vive*, ready to mount or fall in.

I passed on to the Quai du Louvre. The Pont des Aats (a wooden bridge for foot passengers opposite the Louvre), and the Palace of the Institute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately, to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tiraillade was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and in five minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a *sang froid* only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royale—horse and foot, and artillery, French and Swiss—taking especial care to avoid injuring the regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible-looking weapons—thousands of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party.

For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions.

The Hotel de Ville had surrendered. The "line" fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoniers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained

The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

The Ministers all ran off, save Debelleine, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Tuileries and the Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw march along the Boulevard part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regiment of Infantry of the Guard. The remains of a regiment of Cuirassiers, mixed up with Gendarmes de Chasse next followed—the horses cut up and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments first mentioned were dead; the survivors were on their way to join the King at St. Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuileries was renewed yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The palace was pillaged. The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss, having refused to surrender, cut to pieces. The tri-coloured flag waved once more over all the public monuments the joy was universal.

The appointment of Gen. Lafayette to the command of the Nat'l Guard was a happy circumstance. 80,000 will be organised to-night.

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son is marching to Paris at the head of his regiment of Hussars Gen. Gerard is at the head of the armed forces under Lafayette. The Royal emblems, and every mention of Royalty, have disappeared every where. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Napolean II. is in the mouths of all the lower orders.

The troops are assembling to march upon St. loud—but there will be little fighting

At the moment I write, there are placards posted with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

July 31.—This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. On the day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers.

The Provisional Government has just been installed. It will be a moderate one, and composed of moderate men.

The Duke of Orleans has been appointed Lieut. General, and will be given a crown, which he will wear with more moderation than that which has been lost. The Crown has gone forever from Charles X. and his descendants. Charles is at Chatres, and has about 2000 troops with him.

The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover, against their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought like lions.

PROCLAMATION.

"Fellow Citizens—You have by unanimous acclamation elected me your General. I shall prove myself worthy of the choice of the Parisian Guard National. We fight for our laws and our liberties.

"Fellow Citizens—Our triumph is certain. I beseech you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will be given to you, and that cordially. The troops of the line have already given way. The Guards are ready to do the same. The traitors who have excited the civil war, and who thought to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws and their sanguinary plots.

Signed at General Quarters,

"Paris, July 29. LAFAYETTE"

The Moniteur contains some news from the departments. Wherever the ordinances and the events at Paris were known, the sentiments of the people had been expressed with the same indignation against the measures of the Court, and the same enthusiasm for the charter and the liberty of the press have been displayed.

The present Duke of Orleans is the son of the well known PEgalite, who suffered during the French Revolution by the guillotine, and cousin to the ex-king. He was several years himself a Colonel in the republican cavalry, and fought various battles under the tri-colored flag. He was afterwards obliged to fly to Switzerland, where he was a professor of Mathematics, and, some time after, came over to this country, and took up his residence at Chiswick. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to France, and had the whole of his immense property restored to him.—[London Globe.

DIED,

At his residence in the County of Montgomery, on the 25th ult. aged about 62 years, the Reverend WILLIAM PEACOCK, a native of North Britain, but for the last forty years a Citizen of the above County.

Mr. Peacock was for twenty years previous to his death, a Minister of the Gospel, of exemplary piety, belonging to the Presbyterian Church, and was eminently useful in that capacity. He was faithful in the discharge of his ministerial duties and tender and conciliating towards christians of all other denominations.

One of the most striking characteristics in his life, was the deep interest which he always took in quieting disputes and dissensions of every kind, and making peace in his neighborhood: "Blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Though his disease (a Dropsy of the breast) was painful and protracted, he bore it with almost unexampled patience and resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father; and as the moment of his dissolution drew near, his prospects brightened for a happy immortality. He confidently believed, as he declared, that when his Earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, he had a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

In his social and domestic relations, Mr. Peacock was one of the best of Citizens; a good neighbour, a kind husband, a tender and affectionate parent, and an indulgent master. His bereaved family and neighbors will long lament his death.

[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 25 a 10 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 8 a 10. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 65 a 70. Flour, $4 a 5, —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8¼ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 30 a 37½. Wheat, 65 a 75. Beeswax, 20 cts.

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.
Georgia,.....2½ *a* 3. do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

☞NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber, at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of James Love Tuton, deceased, notice is therefore given to all persons having claims against the Estate of the said James L. Tuton, to present the same to the Administrator within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. W. WADDILL, Jr., Adm'r.

September 8, 1830. 92-4w.

Further Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of the said Court, granted at the sitting of September Term, 1830, the Administrator will proceed to sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of October next, the interest of the said J. L. Tuton in two Negroes, namely, Hannah aged about 24 years, and Glasgow, aged about 21 years, viz.—one fourth the value of the said two slaves. A credit of six months will be given, bonds and sufficient security required, by

W. WADDILL, Jr., Adm'r.

William and Mary College.

THE Lectures in this institution, will commence as usual on the last Monday in October. The subjects taught are

1st. Belles Letters, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Criticism in reference to the fine Arts, and the Philosophy of the passions, } A. EMPIE, Pres. and Profes.

2d. Mathematics—F. S. CAMPBELL STEWART, Professor.

3. Law and Police—JAMES SEMPLE, Professor.

4th. Political Law and History—THOMAS R. DEW, Professor.

5th. Ancient Languages—DABNEY BROWN, Professor.

6th. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—WM. B. ROGERS, Professor.

The expenses of a Student for board, including washing, fuel, &c.	$120
Fees to three Professors $20 each, and Metaphysical class from the 22d of February, $10,	70
Matriculation Fee,	5
	195
The expenses of a Student, the second year,	185

Law Students should bring with them, the Virginia Laws, acts of Congress and Tucker's Blackstone.—They will have the use of a well selected Library; necessary expenses for the course, $115

The School of Ancient Languages, in which, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, make a part of the course of Instruction, begins on the first day of October, and ends on the last day of August; expenses, $120

The Faculty is not authorized to permit a Student to board out of College, except at the written request of the parent or Guardian, nor in any case is more to be paid for board, than the charges above mentioned; one-half of which must be paid when the student enters College, and the other half, at the expiration of half the term.

It is believed that the Laws and Regulations of this Institution as recently modified, present so many inducements to studious and orderly habits, and provide so many checks to indolence and misconduct, as to secure the utmost diligence and propriety of behaviour on the part of the Scholars and Students. For the information of the religious community, it may be proper to remark, that by a statute of the Visiters, the college chapel has been opened, and students (without being compelled) will have an opportunity of attending prayers every morning previous to the commencement of the daily Collegiate exercises.

They, who are desirous to enter any of the classes, the ensuing session, are earnestly advised to be present at the commencement of the course, as much injury will result from delay in this particular.

A. EMPIE, Pres.

September 3. 92-cow7w.

POETRY.

CONSTANCY.—*By Sir Walter Scott.*

When the tempest's at the loudest,
On its gale the eagle rides;
When the ocean rolls the proudest,
Through the foam the sea bird glides—
All the rage of wind and sea
Is subdued by constancy.

Gnawing want and sickness pining,
All the ills that men endure;
Each their various pangs combining,
Constancy can find a cure—
Pain, and Fear, and Poverty,
Are subdued by constancy.

Bar me from each wonted pleasure,
Make me abject, mean, and poor;
Heap on insults without measure,
Chain me to a dungeon floor—
I'll be happy, rich, and free,
If endow'd with constancy.

EXCERPT.

Not actions always show the man: we find
Who does a kindness is not therefore kind.
Perhaps prosperity becalm'd his breast;
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east;
Not therefore humble he who seeks retreat,
Pride guides his steps, and bids him shun the great.
Who combats bravely is not therefore brave;
He dreads a death-bed like the meanest slave.
Who reasons wisely, is not therefore wise;
His pride in reas'ning, not in acting, lies.—*Pope.*

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

H. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. [85tf]

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,

Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. [85-16w]

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES* a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quanty
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Brape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 1830. 17, 63-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday Tuesday and Thursday

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

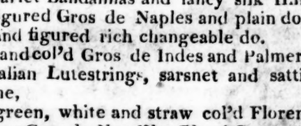
Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cognac Brandy Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to the public, who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. For two years past this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving tone to the languid circulation. It assauges cough, and promotes a free and mild expectoration. It relieves pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to. And that it restores the patient to that bodily vigor which that cruel disorder, the consumption, in its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 69tf

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & Co.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 69tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, } *WINES,*
Teneriffe & Sherry, }
Madeira and Port. }
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron.

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oil,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, cards, combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smiths bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same.

A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

Edited by the Rev Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Josiah Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the New York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

81tf.

June 24, 1830.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.